

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran

In a "message to the nation" on the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned that the clergy "should in no way interfere in matters for which they are not qualified." Read by the ayatollah's son Ahmad at ceremonies at Azadi Square in Tehran and carried live by Tehran radio, the message asserted that "interference in executive affairs ... except by those whom the government has directly appointed will be illegitimate" and should be avoided. He went on to condemn improper interference by certain people who are "posing as clergymen" and by nonclergymen who are totally unqualified. The authorities, he declared, should put a stop to such interference. Addressing speakers and writers, Khomeyni instructed them to use their pens and voices to strengthen morale and avoid weakening those who serve the Islamic revolution. Warning against "godless individuals" who are attempting to fragment the nation, the ayatollah called on the military forces, the revolution guards and all other armed groups to avoid these people and not become involved in political matters. Khomeyni also warned of the "American danger" to the region and to Iran but added that the danger of communism is as great as Western capitalism.

In a speech to the same gathering, also carried live by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr asserted that Iran's most important problem is the economic situation. He said the economy has suffered a negative growth rate, unemployment has increased and foreign currency reserves have been greatly depleted. Emphasizing the need for security, Bani-Sadr stated that the existence of "various decisionmaking centers," "unruly behavior" and widespread terrorism endangers government rule. While the situation has improved to some extent, he went on, the danger still exists. The president said that, as Ayatollah Khomeyni has stated, "only law should rule." Bani-Sadr claimed that President Reagan is preparing for the establishment of a dictatorship in Iran. He also said "agents of Russian policy" have three times defeated Iranian revolutions in the past and warned Tudeh Party members that their activities would cause Iran to fall into the hands of the United States rather than the Soviet Union. He stressed that Iran would not succumb to either superpower. He also said that only those empowered by the Constitution should formulate foreign policy and that the mass media should avoid "one-sided propaganda."

In a speech to members of the diplomatic corps, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni declared that Islam rejects oppression and he assailed Iraq's "violation" of and "aggression" against Iran. He demanded that the Iraqi troops withdraw and said that Iran has no intention of violating "even 1 inch" of Iraqi territory.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported that Iran's ambassador to the USSR spoke on Soviet television to mark the Iranian anniversary, highlighting U.S. interference in Iranian domestic affairs and expressing gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support of Iran's struggle against imperialism.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian troops engaged Iraqi forces in the Mah Shahr, Abadan and Khuninshahr areas, while Abadan came under heavy weapons fire from Iraqi troops. The radio further claimed that Iranian forces captured two Iraqi boats on the Arvand River and that more than 1,000 Iraqi troops had been killed in the Ilam area. INA also reported engagements in the Kabir Kuh Mountains region, Dezful and Susangerd.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

An unattributed Amman radio commentary criticized the "obvious falsehoods" of the previously reported Syrian Government statement that attacked Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar

Badran but made a clear distinction between the Syrian Government led by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and other persons occupying "centers of power in the sectarian regime," notably President Hafiz al-Asad's brother Rif'at al-Asad, who controls Syria's internal security forces. Jordan realizes, the commentary said, that the Syrian prime minister was not behind the decision to mass Syrian troops on Jordan's border since those responsible conduct their actions "from behind a mask" and employ means "hidden even from the Syrian Government."

The commentary claimed that the Syrian Government is unaware of the full extent of crimes like "mass liquidations, the slaughtering of children and the mass assassination of convicted persons in jails," because these are reported as routine security measures by the defense squads under Rif'at al-Asad and the intelligence units. If the Syrian Government becomes aware of the reality of such "massacres" of its citizens, the commentary went on, it will not wish to be blamed and will not remain in office. An editorial by the Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, reported by Damascus radio, accused the Jordanian Government of harboring CIA agents who are "led by" Prime Minister Mudar Badran and who are "playing an Israeli role."

Egypt

As-Sadat Press Conference--President Anwar as-Sadat told a Luxembourg press conference, carried live by Cairo radio, that he does not agree with those who believe that Jordan can play a role in Middle East peace negotiations "at present," but he added that King Husayn will be asked to play a role regarding the West Bank when the full autonomy agreement has been signed. As-Sadat also requested a European initiative to provide "basic guarantees" to achieve agreement, which might include the establishment of a peacekeeping force to guarantee border security. Regarding the Palestinians, he said that after a transitional period, they, "or the formal body of the Palestinian autonomy, should participate in negotiations. No one can decide the Palestinians' fate "behind their backs," he added.

As-Sadat in France--In a speech to Egyptian students in France, broadcast by Cairo radio, President As-Sadat dwelt at length on the principles of Egypt's foreign policy, stressing that unlike former Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, he will not be governed by "erroneous unanimity" in the Arab world. According to MENA, As-Sadat also told the students that agreement has been reached with France for the establishment of nuclear energy plants in Egypt. AFP reported that As-Sadat met with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and discussed the Middle East and Africa, paying special attention to Chad.

Israel

Commenting on Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's speech to the European Parliament, Prime Minister Menahem Begin described as "positive" As-Sadat's adherence to the Camp David principles but questioned his reference to "self-determination for the Palestinians," saying that this phrase is not in the Camp David accords and can only mean the establishment of a Palestinian state. In remarks to political correspondents, reported by Jerusalem radio, Begin repeated his opposition to the European initiative on the Middle East because it called for inclusion of the PLO in future negotiations and played down As-Sadat's proposal for European security guarantees in the area. The prime minister said that Israel is ready to resume the autonomy talks at once and is unaware of any objection by the Egyptian president to their resumption. On other subjects, Begin expressed his disappointment at the possible sale of military equipment by West Germany to Saudi Arabia and noted that he has received no invitation to meet with President Reagan.

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DAILY REPORT

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CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES, DELIBERATIONS CONTINUE

Havana Views Conference 'Balance'

PA111448 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Report by Pedro Martinez Pires, special correspondent in New Delhi]

[Text] The 2d day of the nonaligned ministers meeting, as hectic as the first, was very positive in the sense that the more progressive and advanced forces in the movement made a real assessment today of the international situation and urged the delegates not to be confused, to face the facts and to reaffirm the objectives and principles that brought the group of nations to life 20 years ago.

If, during the opening session, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sounded a fervent call for the unity of the nonaligned nations, to intensify their cooperation and preserve the movement as an effective tool in the struggle for international peace and security, those ideas grew stronger during the 2d day in the speeches of several delegates, particularly those of Mozambique and Cuba.

The speech by Joaquim Chissano, foreign minister of Mozambique--a nation that was recently attacked by the South African racists--had a great impact on the nearly 100 delegations to the ministers conference and brought to the fore the vigor and integrity of a recently liberated African nation, which is now the target of Pretoria's attacks because it won't falter in its firm solidarity with the Namibian patriots, thus following one of the principles of nonalignment. Mozambique's voice filled the meeting hall at the New Delhi Palace of Culture and reminded those gathered there that the nonaligned nations should link the struggle for peace for all nations to unbounded support for liberation movements, two elements of an adequate and fair international policy.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who will return to the plenum on Wednesday to read a message by Fidel Castro, movement chairman, during the solemn session on the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, stressed the idea that the final conference statement should be clear-cut and firm. The Nonaligned Movement, Malmierca underscored, will not change its principles or its objectives and will continue with its militant solidarity, together with other progressive forces, with anyone facing the threat of imperialist intervention or fighting for his rights. Now, the Cuban foreign minister stated, to fight for peace is to call for the resumption of the detente process, to put a halt to the arms race, to cooperate toward the necessary changes in unfair international economic relations, as well as to provide our determined support to Namibians, Palestinians, Saharans, Puerto Ricans, Salvadorans and all those who defend a just cause in the struggle for a future without oppression.

20th Anniversary Marked

BK111737 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] At a solemn function in New Delhi today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, foreign ministers from nearly 100 countries made a fervent plea to the world community to work resolutely for maintaining international peace and security and save the new generation from the scourge of war and self-destruction. The appeal was adopted unanimously after Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and several foreign ministers pointed to the perilous nature of the present times.

The conference also adopted a resolution reiterating the firm adherence of the nonaligned countries to the principles and objectives of the movement, as enunciated in the Belgrade Declaration at the time of the first summit in September 1961. It was decided to proclaim the 1st of September as the day of nonalignment every year. Special programs will be instituted throughout the current year in various countries to celebrate the 20th anniversary.

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, who has flown in especially to take part in the function, said the establishment of nonalignment was the great act of creative statesmanship making the world aware of the different course for the future relationship between nations. He announced the appointment of Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Javier Perez de Cuellar as his personal representative to follow up the efforts he has been making on the crisis in the Afghanistan to achieve a fair political solution.

Our correspondent adds that the suitable significance is being attached to Dr Waldheim making the announcement in New Delhi. It is taken as the recognition of India's persistent efforts and behind the scenes in trying to find a solution to the Afghanistan problem.

'Virtual Consensus' on Draft

BK111628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A virtual consensus has been achieved on many divisive issues at the meetings of committees and groups entrusted with the finalization of the declaration to be adopted by the foreign ministers. A spokesman of the conference told newsmen that agreed formulations have been hammered out on complex issues like Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean, Cyprus and the Iran-Iraq conflict. It has now become clear that the revised draft circulated by India as the host country is generally acceptable as a basis. The draft is likely to undergo some modifications for incorporating the views expressed by several delegations.

On Afghanistan, chairman of the special drafting group Ambassador Clarke of Nigeria has worked out an agreed paragraph. This includes the concept of withdrawal of foreign troops and also takes note of various types of interference and interventions which led to the presence of such troops.

On the Indian Ocean, the reference to Diego Garcia has been dropped. The draft says that all great powers and other maritime powers should withdraw their military presence.

The informal consultations are going on between the ASEAN group of countries, India, Vietnam for finalizing the paragraph relating to Kampuchea.

Appeal for Peace, Unity

BK120321 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1729 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries--the New Delhi Appeal"]

[Text] For their part the ministers resolve to consolidate the unity, solidarity and mutual cooperation of nonaligned countries so that the movement could continue to assert itself as an independent, moral and political force in international relations and as a positive and global factor for peace and security in the world. The ministers further resolve to increase economic and technical cooperation among nonaligned countries and other developing countries in the spirit of collective self-reliance, with the aim of accelerating their economic development and of bridging the gap between them and the developed countries.

The foreign ministers of nonaligned countries appeal to the peoples of the world to undertake to work resolutely for the well-being of all, to unite their strength, to maintain international peace and security, to inaugurate an era of peace and cooperation in order to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and self-destruction and to thus turn a new page in the history of mankind characterised by the awareness of a common destiny and solidarity of all peoples.

Economic, Plenary Proceedings

BK120358 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The economic committee of the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference has agreed on appropriate short-term measures to secure priority oil supplies to member nations and developing countries. The nonaligned countries producing oil will be requested to help mitigate the difficulties of the fellow nations. The committee agreed that the situation needed both short-term and long-term responses. Other suggestions and considerations include promotion of economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries.

At the plenary at the conference yesterday, several heads of delegation spoke about various problems facing the world community. Zambian Foreign Minister Dr Witnes Magand [name and title as heard] called for measures to liberate Namibia and other oppressed African countries. UNCTAD Secretary General Dr Gamani Corea urged developing countries to cooperate among themselves in a bid to bring about a new international economic order.

Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi [title as heard] demanded expulsion of Egypt from the movement and criticised Israel for occupying Arab territories. Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Qaddumi said strict sanctions should be imposed against Israel for its continued defiance of world public opinion.

The Arab league assistant secretary general, who attended the conference as an observer, demanded the expulsion of Egypt from the movement. Exercising its right of reply, Egypt's representative said the Arab league, as an observer of the conference, has no right to demand expulsion of a member state. He denied that Egypt had any military base or any foreign soldier on its soil.

The Malaysian foreign minister noted the absence of Kampuchea from the conference and hoped that it will get its rightful place in the movement.

The Saudi Arabian foreign minister said that the Nonaligned Movement should demand withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi felt that the presence of foreign military forces is the single biggest impediment to a political solution of the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues. Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach, however, justified the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Foreign Ministers Condemn Pretoria

BK120934 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries have strongly condemned the recent attack by South Africa troops on the exiles in Mozambique. In a letter to the UN Security Council they have pointed out that the disgraceful policy of apartheid followed by the Pretoria regime is the cause of the attack.

Referring to concentration of troops by South Africa on the Mozambique border, they said Mozambique will not be alone against any escalation of fighting by the racist regime of South Africa. South Africa says the attack was directed against the premises of the African National Congress.

Conference Likely To Be Extended

BK111653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference scheduled to end tomorrow is likely to be extended till Friday morning [13 February]. Announcing this, the spokesman of the conference said that this has become necessary as several heads of delegations have yet to finish their speeches. The final declaration to be adopted by the foreign ministers also require some time to be completed.

GANDHI, WALDHEIM, OTHERS ADDRESS CONFERENCE

Gandhi Anniversary Address

BK120212 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1632 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Keynote address" by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the 11 February special session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement]

[Text] "I feel privileged to speak on behalf of the 660 million people of India at this meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the first conference of nonaligned nations, which was held in Belgrade. Even before that conference, nation after newly free nation had proclaimed its allegiance to and adoption of nonalignment. Close bonds of fellow feeling and common purpose had already been established among them. Belgrade represented a formal demonstration of a community of interest.

"Many more nations have joined our family. What is the spirit that moves us? The spirit of national freedom. What is the common objective for which we work? Peace--which can be achieved and preserved on the basis of political and economic equality among nations, the elimination of military domination and a determination to bring about disarmament.

"There is an integral, intrinsic and indissoluble link between nonalignment and anti-colonialism. The man who led the very first anticolonial battle stated in his farewell message: 'It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances in any portion of the foreign world.' It has also been said: 'Whose freedom is by sufferance and at the will of a superior, he is never free. Having struggled so hard against domination, could we again accept the shelter of the umbrellas and shields of others? Could we acquiesce in outside advice as to where our interests lie, and who our friends should be? Was it for this that vast numbers of brave men and women suffered and died?

"We want to be friends with all. India's policy is to consolidate friendship where it exists, where there is indifference, to create understanding and interest, and where there is hostility to make very effort to minimise it. It is also our endeavour to find common areas, however small, between us and other nations and to enlarge them.

"The past few years saw a welcome trend. Countries bound in military alliances sought to reach out to and build bridges with peoples in other camps. Those who had earlier spared no occasion to declare nonalignment irrelevant have now changed their stance and announced it to be obsolete. Surely a concept does not become obsolete just when its validity is accepted by its former opponents?"

"Little did we imagine that the cold war could so soon reassert itself. The thaw was short-lived. Military alliances are now being refurbished. The danger of armed conflict increases--clear enough reason for us to remain alert, speaking and working for peace.

"Over the centuries, Europe has been the arena of bitter feuds and wars. Yet, even in the 18th century, its wars were extended to Asia and America. In the 19th century also, European empires fought one another in Asia, Africa and elsewhere, and in our century Europe and America are conveniently and subtly transferring their problems to Asian soil. The Atlantic has polluted not only itself, but also the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

"The present situation is somewhat similar, though far more perilous, to that which faced the 1961 Belgrade conference. That summit declared that the consequences of nuclear war would affect the entire world, and all nations and peoples therefore had an abiding concern and interest in the avoidance of this calamity. The conference then directly appealed to the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to avert nuclear war.

"The Nonaligned Movement originally developed in the context of a bipolar world. In course of time, other centres of power came up and used their military and economic capacities to bend the policies of newly free or small countries to fit in with their strategies. Today even this multipolarity is less in evidence.

"Peace is vital for the evolution of mankind to the fullness of its promise and potential, but the prospects for peace have receded. The nuclear race carries with it the probability of nuclear war just as rain clouds bring rain. Saving the world from nuclear war--and other wars--must be one of our foremost concerns.

"What was said in Belgrade is still true and bears repetition--'The nonaligned group of nations does not consider that differences in social systems constitute an insurmountable obstacle for the stabilisation of peace, provided that attempts at domination and interference in the internal affairs of peoples and nations and the use of ideologies for waging war, exercising pressure or imposing one's will are ruled out.'

"The renewal of assertive animosity between great powers, the competition of military presences in various parts of the globe, particularly in West, South and southeast Asia, the vertical increase in the stockpiles of nuclear weapon powers, the neglect of economic development, and unfair practices in international trade--all these project new problems to challenge and justify our own endeavours.

"Our obligation is to exercise our independent judgement, to individually build self-reliance and collectively resist moves to divide us.

"Of great concern to all of us are the wide inequalities and disequilibriums in the economic and social structures of the world, the glaring imbalances between demographic pressures and access to material and technological resources. What should be invested in construction is being channelled into destruction. There is a global waste of talent and resources.

"The solutions of today's critical international economic problems need the total involvement of all nations. Global well-being will be illusory unless the aspirations of developing countries are reflected in the management of the international economy and in the decisions of international negotiations. No less urgent is the ending of inequalities within our own societies."

"At the root of several problems which confront the nonaligned are differences which are imported from outside and fostered by external forces. Members of our groups have been subjected progressively to a variety of political and economic pressures. Let us unite to overcome them. Let us reassert the basic proposition of safeguarding freedom and defending justice and peace. For ourselves also, we must establish guidelines to promote greater cohesion within our movement. Above all, let us resolve to settle disputes among our own member states, reconciling our differences through mutual understanding and restraint, resisting external interference.

"Nonalignment is neither neutrality nor indifference. It involves active and free exercise of judgement on certain principles. peace is not passive. As a remarkable woman of my country, the poet Sarojini Naidu said, true peace is not the peace of negation, not the peace of surrender, not the peace of the coward not the peace of the dying, not the peace of the dead, but the militant, dynamic, creative peace of the human spirit which exalts. Today let us concern ourselves with the future, mobilising all our resources, material and moral, in our cooperative quest for such a peace."

Rao Commemorative Speech

BK120347 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1654 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A commemorative session of the 20th anniversary of the first conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, was organised in New Delhi on 11 February by the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries.

Addressing the session Foreign Minister of India and Chairman of the conference P.V. Narasaimha Rao said:

"It is my privilege to welcome you to this special meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the first summit conference of nonaligned countries held 20 years ago at Belgrade, which we observe as the formal initiation of our movement.

"Over these two decades, the movement has grown in strength and appeal and, from the 25 nations that attended the Belgrade summit, its membership has grown to embrace 95 nations from all corners of the globe. What further proof--if indeed proof were needed--of the continuing relevance and validity of the principles that are enshrined in the movement.

"Today is a day of nostalgia. We remember the founding fathers of nonalignment as also all the other great stalwarts who have inspired and guided us in the past. With their passing, the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement has developed upon a new generation of leaders, one of whom honours us with her presence in New Delhi on 11 February.

"In the 20 years of its formal existence, the movement can look back with justifiable pride upon its role in international affairs, in the peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes, in the quest for new international economic order, based on equity and justice, and in the larger cause of world peace and universal understanding. Its strength and resilience have always been on test and have always stood the tests, though not without trials and tribulations.

"Indeed the Nonaligned Movement could not have expected smooth sailing, being too bold, too unorthodox, too imaginative and yet too valid to the bloc-oriented thinking that had got entrenched in international relations. The movement is now on test in the troubled international situation of the present day. This is a fitting occasion to rededicate ourselves, individually and collectively, to the ideals of our movement, to the cause of preserving its unity and solidarity and to world peace."

Waldheim Addresses Special Session

BK111300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The prime minister has called upon the nonaligned nations to unite in overcoming political and economic pressures and also evolve guidelines to promote greater cohesion within. Mrs Gandhi gave the call in a keynote address to the commemorative session of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the 95-nation movement.

UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim, who especially flew to the capital to attend the ceremony, called for the support of the Nonaligned Movement to solve the Afghan issue. Any solution must insure that the Afghan people will be able to determine their own destiny free from outside interference and intervention.

Referring to West Asia, Dr Waldheim said the problem posed a biggest possible challenge to statesmanship on the part of all concerned. He said a comprehensive settlement will require negotiations involving all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Referring to the arms race, he said the nonaligned countries have a unique role to play in the vital endeavor toward ending the arms race to be discussed at a special session of the UN General Assembly next year.

DRA's Dost Addresses Session

BK120912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost has said conditions for a complete political normalization, including withdrawal of Soviet troops, will appear as soon as agreement between his country and the neighboring governments is reached. He was addressing the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, during the resumed plenary session on the 4th day today. Dost reiterated Afghanistan's willingness to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran, in the presence of the representative of the UN secretary general, to find a political solution. No one should doubt his country's sincere desire to have negotiations. He said the very countries demanding Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan have been doing practically everything to delay the talks.

About 25 other countries, including Iran, will speak at the plenary session today. The conference may shift till late tonight to complete this process before they take up the discussion over the declaration to be adopted by the conference. Reliable sources say the committees and groups which have been working relentlessly for the last 5 days are at the final stage of their labors and for most of the contentious issues a consensus has been evolved. The drafting group, headed by Ambassador Clarke of Nigeria, has completed the paragraph concerning more clarified policy to apartheid, Namibia, South Africa and Mozambique. The paragraph relating to Afghanistan is also almost complete. It is known that the paragraph on Kampuchea will also be on the same line as the one related to Afghanistan.

Nepalese Minister's Address

BK111608 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi, in a statement to the foreign ministers conference of nonaligned countries, has said the third amendment to the Constitution of Nepal, which followed the national referendum in the country, has incorporated nonalignment as the basic law of the land.

Shahi said when we talk of nonalignment, we do not regard it as a policy suited to the convenience of a particular government in power. It is a long-term national policy, he said, adding that our final objective is peace and development in Nepal, so that we can contribute more to the peace and development of the region and beyond.

Shahi observed it is a policy of [words indistinct]. The objective of the foreign policy of the Constitution of Nepal is to make the country a zone of peace. It was in accordance with the aspirations of the Nepalese people and clearly in conformity with ideas of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

Shahi continued: Today, when in the course of the conference we are also celebrating the 20th anniversary of the first summit conference of nonaligned countries held in 1961 in Belgrade, I would not only like to reaffirm my country's abiding commitment to the policy and principles of nonalignment but also to pay a tribute in memory of a towering figure of the Nonaligned Movement--the late President Tito.

Stating that we are meeting at a time of unprecedented crisis of confidence among nations, Shahi said not only are our old problems not being solved, but new problems have been created as a result of an increasing resort to the use or threat of armed force. Our cherished [words indistinct] disarmament, mutual development remained unfulfilled and have [words indistinct], adding that the world economic situation is worsening and the new international economic order remains unrealized. In some areas relations between nonaligned countries themselves are marked by armed hostilities, he said.

PLO's Qaddumi Addresses Meeting

BK11221 Hong Kong AFP in English 1058 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AFP)--The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today charged the 95-member Nonaligned Movement with the "responsibility of ensuring that the Camp David agreements fail."

PLO Political Department chief Feruq Qaddumi told the organisation's foreign ministers conference here that the situation created by the Camp David accords did not just concern the Middle East but overflowed the borders of Asia and Africa. That was why the PLO had asked the Havana summit to suspend Egypt, he said. Camp David and the "force of autonomy" meant that Egypt had renounced the Palestinian people, who in the occupied territories were faced with unprecedented terror, he said. Only Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories could form a basis for peace.

Because of the U.S. veto, United Nations resolutions on the "Zionist entity" had not been turned into deeds and Israel, backed by America, was now continuing its aggression also against Lebanon. Israel had to be expelled from the United Nations and international organisations and the UN and world community asked to respect sanctions against it, Mr Qaddumi said.

The U.S. showed "continuous animosity" to the PLO and the Palestinian people which, however, had the support of friendly countries of the socialist camp, he added. The PLO leader said the actions of Western Europe did not satisfy the PLO although some evolution had occurred, without, however, producing positive results.

Rejecting UN Resolution 242, which does not refer to the Palestinian people's rights, Mr Qaddumi said it did not constitute a "healthy basis" for peace. The Nonaligned Movement must condemn and stop the U.S. policy of adventurism seen in Camp David, in its strike force and presence in the Indian Ocean, Gulf and Arabian Sea. This policy was a serious threat and endangered world peace.

The PLO was continuing its efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war from which only the imperial Zionist enemy would benefit, Mr Qaddumi said, calling on the movement to continue efforts to end the conflict.

Egyptian Delegate's Address

BK120735 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--East Europeans are running Libya's internal security forces and building and manning that country's new fortified "Maginot" line on Egypt's western borders, Egypt charged today.

Rejecting Tripoli's accusations that Cairo was under the "American umbrella" and should be expelled from the Nonaligned Movement, Egypt told the body's foreign ministers conference here not a "single foreign soldier" was on its soil, "unlike Libya, Syria and others."

Egyptian Delegation deputy leader Samir Ahmed asked how a "despotic regime" which boasts of plotting murders in Paris, Rome and London, could accuse any African state, including Egypt. Without naming Chad, in which Libyan troops intervened on the side of transitional President Goukouni Oueddei to defeat dissident Defense Minister Hissein Habre, Mr Ahmed said the Libyan regime's hands were "still wet with blood of a neighbouring African country which it is still occupying." Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's regime had plotted against Tunisia in the commando raid on Gafsa. It was plotting against neighbours such as Gambia, Niger, the Central African Republic, Senegal, and others further away. Many African countries, including Nigeria, Kenya and Cambodia, had broken diplomatic relations with Tripoli, Mr Ahmed pointed out.

Egypt also questioned the right of Arab League Assistant Secretary General Adnan Omran to question the membership of a member state of the movement, particularly a founding member. The Arab League, which has observer status here, had earlier called for Egypt to be suspended from the 95-member organisation.

Sudanese Delegate Addresses Conference

JN111245 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (SUNA)--Yesterday, Sudan called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign invading forces from Chad, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, condemning the intervention in the domestic affairs of some nonaligned countries.

In his address at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Sudanese Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman asserted that the attempts to direct the Nonaligned Movement toward a specific camp would inevitably lead to a change in the movements true course.

The head of the Sudanese delegation called on Iran and Iraq to solve their dispute amicably and to withdraw their forces, in accordance with the Nonaligned Movement's principles, lest the fighting encourage the superpowers to intervene in the area. 'Uthman pointed out that the superpowers' mounting efforts concerning the peace issue are directly responsible for the clear shortage of development projects in the developing countries.

On the problems facing the nonaligned countries, Hashim 'Uthman alluded to Sudan's concern over the Namibian issue. He condemned South African attempts to disintegrate the solidarity of Angola and Mozambique. He also expressed Sudan's condemnation of the Israeli attack on southern Lebanon.

He called upon the conferees to resume their discussions of Israel's policies toward southern Lebanon. He said that the Middle East issue is no less important than other issues, because Israel is still occupying Arab territories, thus challenging all the resolutions adopted by the nonaligned group, the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization and the OAU. All these resolutions called for returning the occupied territories, recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishing their state under the PLO.

'Uthman called for liquidating the military bases in the Indian Ocean and for making it a zone free of nuclear weapons. He expressed Sudan's support for convening a world conference on the Indian Ocean this year, in light of the UN resolution in this regard.

On the world economic crisis, 'Uthman said that the only alternative for the nonaligned countries is to intensify economic cooperation and solidarity and to exert strenuous efforts to set up a just economic order throughout the world. He added that Sudan supports all efforts to attain complete economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries.

On the issue of refugees, the Foreign Ministry under secretary said that Sudan attaches great importance to this issue in Africa, since Sudan is hosting well over 500,000 African refugees, and as this number is increasing continuously. He said that Sudan is fully aware of the real economic problems of this issue. However, he called on the international community to give the necessary aid to these refugees to enable them to meet their food, housing, education and medical needs, as they are experiencing difficulties under the current situation.

He said that his country, in its capacity as a host country, appreciates the clear importance that international community is attaching to the issue of the African refugees during the current UN General Assembly session and its resolution in this regard, which calls for convening a conference in Geneva on 9 and 10 April on helping the refugees in Africa. He expressed his hope that the nonaligned countries will attend this conference along with other countries, government and nongovernment organizations, and specialized world agencies, societies and individuals.

Moroccan Foreign Minister's Speech

LD111722 Rabat MAP in English 1255 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 11 Feb (MAP)--Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister, took the floor here Tuesday evening before the plenary session of the non-aligned ministerial conference currently held in the Indian capital.

In his speech, Mr Boucetta recalled the philosophy of the Movement of Nonalignment and underlined the victories of member countries in recovering their independence and sovereignty. After he recalled the different conferences of the movement, Mr Boucetta dealt with the international circumstances in which this conference is being held and which are characterized by injustice, neocolonialism, foreign occupations, racial discrimination and economic exploitation.

In this respect, the foreign minister outlined the foreign interventions in states' national sovereignty and territorial integrity and recalled Morocco's right to recover its Saharan territories and liberate them from the yoke of colonialism.

Mr Boucetta also deplored the armed conflict opposing Iran and Iraq and recalled the appeal that was launched by Morocco asking the warring parties to put an end to their combats and open negotiations. Dealing with the Palestinian question, Mr Boucetta stressed that this issue remains the core of the Middle East conflict and that a real and just settlement lies in the withdrawal of Zionist occupying forces from Arab and Palestinian territories including Al-Quds.

Referring to the role played by different international organizations in an attempt to settle the question, the minister laid emphasis on the prominent part played by the Organization of Islamic Conference. Mr Boucetta further reiterated Morocco's support to the people of Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of the foreign troops which invaded Afghanistan. He finally stressed the need for member countries to improve their economic cooperation.

Earlier, Mr Boucetta had held talks here with Mr K.B. Shahi, foreign minister of Nepal, on bilateral relations and questions of common interest. He equally met with the foreign affairs ministers of Equatorial Guinea and Zaire.

Sierra Leone Minister's Speech

AB112105 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh, has appealed to members of the Nonaligned Movement to evolve a code of conduct for the peaceful settlement of disputes and exhorted them to observe the principles of the movement and to be faithful. Giving the vote of thanks on behalf of the African group at the opening of the ministerial conference of the movement earlier this week, the minister asserted that the movement has no natural allies, rather it had natural enemies.

Dr Conteh, in comparing the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU, pointed out that the particular significance the movement has, which accelerated the liberation struggle, extended to the common principles shared by both organizations. He paid tribute to the unrelenting struggle of the Indian people for freedom and justice under such great leaders as the late Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharal Nehru, as well as Mrs Indira Gandhi herself. He referred to the very nature of the Indian society as reflecting a veritable microcosm of the Nonaligned Movement, describing the present meeting in India as a unique symbolism of the fact that the Indian experience provided some of the main streams from whose confluence the Nonaligned Movement flowed.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister's Address

BK120743 Hong Kong AFP in English 0556 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--Zimbabwe today accused South Africa of training some 3,000 ex-Rhodesian troops in preparation for an invasion of the newly-independent country.

Foreign Minister Witness Magunde Mangwende said Pretoria planned to send the former Rhodesians back into Zimbabwe "at an appropriate time to commit sabotage" and carry out an invasion.

Mr Mangwende gave no other details to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, which Zimbabwe is attending for the first time since the government of Robert Mugabe took power in the former British colony. But speaking of the South African raid into Mozambique on January 30, the Salisbury minister said the world could expect more "flagrant violations" [word indistinct] the "sham elections" Pretoria planned in Namibia.

South Africa continues to administer Namibia, the former German colony of Southwest Africa, in defiance of UN resolutions. "It is not for Pretoria to decide who should lead the people in both South Africa and Namibia," the minister said. He called for mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria and help for the frontline and southern African states to defeat Pretoria's plans for a "constellation" of nations in the region dependent on South Africa.

Recalling socialist aid in particular to the liberation struggle against the previous Salisbury government, Mr Mangwende said that Zimbabwe today wanted to be "truly nonaligned" and saw no bloc as a "natural ally."

Observers recalled that Cuba, which is chairman of the movement until the Baghdad summit in 1982, worked at the Havana summit in 1979 to get the 95-member movement to recognise the Eastern bloc as its "natural ally." Zimbabwe sees that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, and the presence of U.S. forces in the Korean Peninsula as glaring violations of nonalignment's non-intervention principle. The minister called for a withdrawal of foreign troops in those areas.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister's Address

LD112034 Kuwait KUNA in English 1007 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (KUNA)--"Peace had emanated from Jerusalem... and without Jerusalem no peace will be", Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said here Tuesday.

Addressing the ninth session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Shaykh Sabah said "the formation of the Gulf Arab States Cooperation Council was an expression of our determination to realize a fully fledged coordination." "The move is intended to serve the common interests of the Gulf region and to realize peace and stability," he added.

In his comprehensive address, Shaykh Sabah explored major issues that are now endangering international peace and world economies. "Kuwait will not compromise over the implementation of resolutions adopted at the Islamic summit regarding Jerusalem," he said.

The Palestinians, more than any other people, are suffering from occupation, injustice and violence. Supported by the United States, forces of Zionism are heavily attacking the Palestinians in a bid "to remove them from this universe," Kuwait's chief diplomat told the conference.

"The platform of international peace is still weak and it is high time that justice be applied in international relations," he said. We are passing an era that is dominated by "force" and the road to power is motivated by material temptations, Shaykh Sabah added. The Kuwaiti envoy condemned Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces. "Kuwait will oppose any foreign intervention, anywhere, to impose any type of government on any people," he told the conference.

"Soviet intervention has caused the cold war in our region." It aggravated the race for military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea in order to create another military force which has plans different from those of the peoples of the region and which is inimical to their interests, Shaykh Sabah added.

The Islamic summit conference, which was held in At-Ta'if a few days ago, condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, not only because this invasion imposed on an Islamic nation an ideology which was at variance with its religion and civilisation, but rather because this invasion implicated the region in the conflict of the big powers seeking spheres of influence.

We support the right to choose their future without any outside pressure. We hope that the Soviet Union will live up to its international responsibility to contribute to the preservation of peace, stability and security by withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan so as to enable the people of Afghanistan to determine their future freely and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the foreign minister added.

In the prevailing fight for economic liberation, "developing countries have no alternative but to unite and cooperate" the Kuwaiti envoy told the nonaligned gathering.

Shaykh Sabah paid tribute to India for the warm welcome and "distinguished preparations to ensure the success of the conference."

Big powers are penetrating the internal affairs of others and "entire nations are left to suffer hunger" in a bid to force certain doctrines, Kuwait's foreign policy architect said. "Even the non-aligned states are intermingling in each other's affairs to install regimes to the liking of the invaders," Shaykh Sabah warned, adding military aggression is exercised by the big powers under the pretext of "protectionism." The trend in certain non-aligned states to provide military facilities to the big powers is a contradiction of the nonaligned policies, the Kuwaiti diplomat said.

Shaykh Sabah welcomed the Republic of Zimbabwe into the nonaligned group and expressed hopes it will play a prominent role in realizing regional peace and justice, and paid tribute to African liberation movements.

On Southeast Asia Shaykh Sabah called for efforts to foster stability and condemned all attempts of foreign intervention.

Racial discrimination is "shameful to humanity at large," and continuing such policies is a condemnation and insult to the international community, he said. Shaykh Sabah demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab and Palestinian land. Israeli attempts for expansion will "carry peace far away" and lead to war, he said, adding "the United States' failure to carry out its international obligations is a basic factor in the aggression."

The annexation of Jerusalem was branded by the international community as "null and void" and [as] the indication of Israeli intentions to continue the policies of aggression. He affirmed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state with the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

On Lebanon, Shaykh Sabah renewed Kuwait's support for the unity of that Arab state, its territorial integrity and political independence. "The Lebanese should be left to decide for themselves without any outside interference," he said.

Malaysian Prime Minister's Speech

BK120740 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--Malaysia called on the Nonaligned Movement here last night to swing its weight behind the holding of an international conference on Kampuchea (Cambodia).

Vietnam, which has an estimated 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, has rejected such a conference proposed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) under the United Nations.

Malaysian Prime Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen told the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference here that the dangerous situation in Southeast Asia arose from violations of both UN and nonaligned principles of non-interference and non-intervention. The deployment of a big concentration of foreign forces along the Thai-Kampuchean borders has brought tension into the area as well as the threat of a spill-over of the conflict into neighbouring territories," he said. And he recalled that Vietnamese forces had already gone into Thai territory, leading to bloody fighting between them and Thai troops intent on preserving their country's territorial integrity.

Malaysia wanted a political solution to restore peace to the region so the people of Kampuchea could rebuild their shattered country. Violation of another nonaligned principle meant the Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) Government, ousted two years ago from Phnom Penh, has been prevented from taking part in the movement. Malaysia wanted this changed although this did not mean it supported Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot nor condoned his regime's excesses.

Superpowers today were increasingly willing to use force in intensifying their search for spheres of influence and areas of strategic advantage, Mr Rithauddeen said. "Afghanistan is a glaring example of a victim of such a policy," he said. The Nonaligned Movement's members must not be tempted into supporting superpower ambitions for their own selfish short-term interests. When Soviet troops marched into Afghanistan, toppled the legal government and installed a pro-Soviet puppet government, it was a blatant violation of nonaligned principles, he added. Failure of the movement to even express opposition to such a violation could only encourage further interventions. Both the problems of Kampuchea and Afghanistan were political, and military solutions were not the answer, he said.

ACTIVITIES OF CONFERENCE DELEGATES REPORTED

UAE Minister Holds Meetings

GF091407 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi--Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and leader of the UAE delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, which began in New Delhi today, has held a series of meetings with the foreign ministers of countries participating in the conference.

He met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. They discussed common Arab issues and exchanged views on topics on the conference's agenda. Rashid 'Abdallah also met with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah. They exchanged views on Arab and international issues of mutual interest. Rashid 'Abdallah met with Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta and Mauritanian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Mohamed el Mokhtar Ould Zamel. During these meetings, the ministers exchanged views on Arab issues and topics on the agenda of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference.

Iraqi Minister's Meetings

JN101509 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi resumed his contacts here today with the nonaligned states' foreign ministers.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met separately with Charles Dube Molapo, Lesotho foreign affairs minister; Salim Ahmad Salim, Tanzanian foreign affairs minister; (Naghiri Kisili), Chadian premier's adviser [title as received]; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan foreign affairs minister; and Hugh Shearer, Jamaican foreign affairs and foreign trade minister. During these meetings, talks were held on the topics submitted to the nonaligned foreign ministers and on the scope of cooperation between Iraq and these states.

Shahi, Dost Call on Gandhi

BK101632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign ministers of a number of countries today called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao separately.

Those who met Mrs Gandhi included Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. They are believed to have discussed developments in the region with the prime minister.

Others who called on her were Prof Ishaya Audu of Nigeria, Mr Moustapha Niasse of Senegal, Prof L.K.H. Goma of Zambia, Lt Col Felix Tientaraboum of Upper Volta, Dr Witness Mangwende of Zimbabwe and Dr Abdulaj Conteh of Sierra Leone.

Karachi on Gandhi-Shahi Talks

BK101730 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi met Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi this evening and had a 50-minute survey of the existing state of relations between the two countries. He conveyed the greetings of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the Indian prime minister, which were reciprocated by her. He assured the Indian leader of the continued and abiding interest of Pakistan in furthering the process of normalization of relations between the two countries in various spheres. He said Pakistan favors exploration of means for accelerating this process.

Radio Pakistan's representative, (A.B. Hamid), says the two leaders discussed the progress of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference and Agha Shahi expressed satisfaction that the conference was steadily returning to the [word indistinct]. The Pakistan foreign minister also explained his country's position on the Afghanistan problem and emphasized that the (?entire) efforts were directed at securing the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

Kabul on Gandhi-Dost Meeting

LD101800 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister and chairman of the DRA delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference being held in New Delhi, paid a courtesy call this afternoon on Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, at her office. Dr Mohammed Hasan Sharq, ambassador of the DRA in New Delhi, was also present. According to another report from New Delhi, Shah Mohammad Dost met this morning with the foreign minister of the PDRY. They talked about matters of mutual interest, international problems and topics relevant to the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries.

Waldheim Meets With Shahi, Dost

BK111118 Hong Kong A/P in English 1038 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AFP)--Foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan separately met the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim here today and explained their respective stands on how the 13-month-old Afghan crisis can be solved.

The first to meet Dr Waldheim was Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who conferred with him for an hour. Soon after, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost spent 75 minutes with Dr Waldheim. Newsmen were prevented from talking to Mr Dost by the security staff of the presidents palace, the temporary residence of the secretary general.

The official statement issued by Rudolf Stadjuhar, spokesman for the secretary general, did not contain details. "The talks with the Afghan foreign minister was completely focused on the situation in Afghanistan. The meeting served to clarify some of the issues involved (in finding a political solution of the Afghan crisis). The foreign minister informed the secretary general of the position of the Afghan Government on the matter," the statement said.

The three-paragraph statement on Mr Shahi's meeting with Dr Waldheim said "they had extensive exchange of views. They discussed the problems before the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries." "The talks concentrated on the Afghan situation. Mr Shahi explained to the secretary general the Pakistani position in the light of the latest development," the statement said.

Dr Waldheim arrived here yesterday to take part in the commemorative session for the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement today.

Sources close to Mr Shahi said he reiterated to Dr Waldheim the Pakistani stand for tri-lateral talks among Islamabad, Tehran and Kabul on the basis of the 20 Nov UN General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan.

Mr Dost is reported to have told the secretary general that his government was ready to talk with Pakistan and Iran separately, without any pre-condition. Pakistan and Iran had, however, rejected the proposal earlier.

Meanwhile, behind the scene efforts are going on in the Indian capital to persuade Iranian delegation at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference to meet Dr Waldheim to discuss the Afghan issue. The leader of the Iranian delegation, Mohammad Rafsanjani, who is number two man in Tehran, had informed Dr Waldheim yesterday his decision not to meet him here to discuss Afghanistan. However, Javier Perze de Quellar, the UN under secretary for Asian affairs, has sought another meeting with Mr Rafsanjani in a bid to persuade him to meet the secretary general, informed sources said.

Karachi on Shahi-Waldheim Meeting

BK111022 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had a meeting with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in New Delhi today to discuss the Afghan crisis. The meeting lasted 1 hour.

Later, he told REUTER that they discussed the role of the United Nations representative in any settlement talks on the issue which might take place. Agha Shahi said that the UN secretary general would consult other foreign ministers before announcing his next step.

A UN spokesman said after the meeting that the talks centered on Afghanistan in depth and the two leaders had an extensive exchange of views on the issue. The spokesman said the Pakistan foreign minister explained his country's position in the light of the latest developments at the conference which also came under discussion during the meeting. He declined to elaborate.

Shahi Holds News Conference

BK120549 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said the Nonaligned Movement was now seized of the Afghan question and it was correct to use the opportunity to pronounce its clear views on the issue. He said the demand for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan was the irreducible minimum expected by Pakistan from the Delhi ministerial conference. The foreign minister was addressing a crowded press conference in New Delhi this evening, and for 50 minutes answered questions about Afghanistan.

He welcomed the appointment of a representative by the UN secretary general for Afghanistan and assured cooperation when he visited Islamabad in connection with his mandate to clear the procedural matters for trilateral talks between Pakistan, Iran and the representative of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Agha Shahi deplored the role of an active minority in the nonaligned group in blocking the consideration of the Afghan issue in the past and hoped that a majority in the movement which adhered to the underlying principles of the Nonaligned Movement would assert itself and condemn the foreign armed intervention and the presence of foreign troops to prop an unpopular regime facing a populace revolt. He said Afghanistan and Kampuchea were the two important problems before the Delhi session. The movement must collectively take a principled stand; otherwise, there would be no security for small and medium countries.

Agha Shahi explained at length the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Islamic Conference and emphasized that Pakistan would try to solve the Afghan issue within the framework of these decisions.

Referring to the procedural differences, he said the Afghans saw no role for the UN representative and, secondly, they wanted talks in accordance with their 14 May proposal on a bilateral basis. He firmly rejected bilateral talks, as it would mean recognition of the regime and acceptance of the presence of Soviet forces in that country. Moreover, he said the issue was not bilateral, it concerned the Islamic world, as well as the entire world. He said the norms of international conduct and behavior had been violated in Afghanistan, and Pakistan had also to consult the world community. Besides this, Iran, which sheltered 1 million Afghans, had also to be a party to the talks. Iran had concurred in the UN and the Islamic Conference resolutions and was now not willing to enter into talks with the Karmal regime. He said it would now be for the UN representative to resolve these procedural issues.

The foreign minister denied that Pakistan was training Afghan resisters or supplying them with arms. He also denied any agreement to send Pakistani troops to Saudi Arabia.

Waldheim Meets With Gandhi

BK120921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] A report just received says UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim called on Prime Minister Gandhi in New Delhi. He was with her for about half an hour. According to the report, they are understood to have discussed the international situation, including the Afghan issue and the Iran-Iraq war. After the talks, Mrs Gandhi hosted a lunch in honor of Dr Waldheim and his wife.

Waldheim, Nabavi Hold Talks

BK120352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim held talks with Iranian representative to the Foreign Ministers Conference Nabavi. Earlier, he had detailed discussions with the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan separately. A UN spokesman said the discussions were mainly focused on the situation in Afghanistan.

Nabavi Meets Zambian Minister

GF120651 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports from New Delhi that the Zambian foreign minister met with Behzad Nabavi, the leader of the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Conference, yesterday. During the meeting brother Nabavi explained Iran's stand on the war of aggression launched by the Iraqi regime against the Islamic revolution.

The Zambian foreign minister is a member of the committee established by the At-Ta'if conference to study the Iraqi war imposed on Iran. During the meeting, Nabavi stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran rejects any cease-fire or talks prior to the withdrawal of the last aggressor soldier from Iranian territory.

Bangladesh Minister on Gulf Mission

BK120304 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Iran has agreed to receive a peace committee formed at the recent Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia to mediate in the Gulf war. This has been announced by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq at the current Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi. He said Iran has agreed to a meeting with the committee. It will be at the head of state level. Professor Haq also said that a date for the meeting might be known before the end of the conference.

Waldheim Meets ASEAN Ministers

BK120918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has had discussions with Foreign Ministers of ASEAN on the Kampuchea problem. Dr Waldheim, now in New Delhi, met them this morning. Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia met him. He will meet the Vietnamese foreign minister later in the day.

The ALL-INDIA radio correspondent understands that considerable progress has been achieved in the informal consultations going on behind the scenes on the question of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The extended plenary session tomorrow morning is expected to adopt the New Delhi declaration.

Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Nepal, Guinea Bissau and the leaders of the observer group from Mexico called on External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. The Government of India today announced an annual contribution for \$10,000 to the nonaligned special fund for Namibia.

SRV's Thach Meets Press

BK111136 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AFP)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today that Vietnam was prepared to accept mediation of its dispute with the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) by any party except the United Nations.

Mr Thach told a press conference here that the United Nations would not be acceptable as a mediator because it had recognised the ousted Pol Pot regime of Democratic Kampuchea.

Reiterating his views on the Southeast Asian situation, along the same lines as he had done before the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference here this morning, Mr Thach stressed that Vietnamese forces were in Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Government. They would not withdraw from Kampuchea as long as the Chinese threat to the security of the three Indochinese states remained, he added.

Accusing the ASEAN Governments of playing into the hands of U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries, he called on the Non-aligned Movement to give assistance to liberation struggles everywhere.

Talks on Kampuchea

BK120755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0717 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--Intense behind-the-scene talks have so far failed to throw up an agreed text on the Kampuchean problem to be included in the final declaration of the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference, conference sources said today.

The conference is due to end its deliberations here early tomorrow. The foreign ministers of the three ASEAN non-aligned members--Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia--met this morning over breakfast to chalk out their strategy in the face of strong opposition from Vietnam to any mention of Kampuchea in the declaration. They decided to stand firm on their demand that a call for a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to exercise their sovereign rights without outside interference should figure in the final text.

Vietnam and Cuba, backed by other pro-Soviet members were refusing to yield despite efforts by senior officials of host India to convince them that the majority of the assembled delegates would not accept a draft which did not include a call for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the sources said. "The Vietnamese would not even listen to the Indian suggestion that their rigidity is threatening the success of the conference," an Indian official said.

The ASEAN countries made some headway in their efforts to include Kampuchea in the draft declaration when they drew attention of India to the communique signed by the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting (CHOGRM) in New Delhi in September last year.

That declaration, to which India was a signatory, clearly referred to the Kampuchean problem and stressed the need, without naming Vietnam, for withdrawal of foreign forces from that country and for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which would ensure the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Kampuchea.

The acceptance by the drafting committee during earlier debates of a consensus that would mention the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan in the final text also reinforced the ASEAN stand, the sources noted.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met Indonesian Foreign Minister Suwito Kusumatmadja here this morning for about 30 minutes. The meeting, held at the Indonesian Embassy, was at the request of Mr Thach who had already met Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmed Rithauddeen earlier in the week. Indonesian sources said they discussed "bilateral issues, including Kampuchea."

There was indication that the Indonesian minister had reiterated to Mr Thach the ASEAN stand on the question, including the demand of the ASEAN delegates at the conference that the final declaration should call for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. The ASEAN foreign ministers also called on UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim at the presidential palace here this morning. Kampuchea was said to have figured in the talks. Dr Waldheim was scheduled to meet Mr Thach later in the day.

Further on Kampuchean Discussions

BK121010 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Tense diplomatic activity is going on in New Delhi to find ways and means in which the UN resolution on Kampuchea can be implemented. The resolution, among other things, calls for convening an international conference to negotiate the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

This morning, the three ASEAN foreign ministers attending the nonaligned ministerial conference, accompanied by representatives from Thailand and the Philippines, held a 30-minute discussion with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Later, Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Mochtar had a meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Yesterday, Professor Mochtar had talks with Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who has already met his Vietnamese counterpart, is also scheduled to meet the Lao minister. This afternoon, Tengku Rithauddeen gave details of the meeting between the ASEAN representatives and Dr Waldheim to our correspondent in New Delhi (Baskuran Menon). He said it was decided that it was up to the UN secretary general to decide the best manner in which the international conference on Kampuchea should be convened. Although Hanoi rejected the UN resolution on Kampuchea, peace-loving countries must pursue their efforts to persuade the United Nations to convene the conference, so that peace and stability could be restored in Southeast Asia.

AFP Interviews SRV Official

BK121014 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--Vietnam, in the face of determined ASEAN nations opposition, today abandoned its demands that the nonaligned nations effectively condemn outside interference against rebuilding Kampuchea (Cambodia) where an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed.

As a top United Nations team, including Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, moved to break the deadlock over the Kampuchean question, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "We rest with the Indian draft. That is a compromise for us." But his country remained totally opposed to the call for the withdrawal just of Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea, as is being fought for by Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia here. "We are for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all the region of Southeast Asia," the minister said.

Earlier, a Vietnamese official said his country had wanted the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference Meeting here to express concern at outside interference against Kampuchea's "rehabilitation" and to demand that one group of countries did not impose their will on another.

India's proposal does not mention Kampuchea but referred to "outside powers" adding to the tension in Southeast Asia and the need for a political solution leading to regional states' independence.

Saudi, Burundi Ministers Meet

GF110640 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers and head of the Saudi delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, held a meeting with the foreign minister of Burundi, Edouard Nzambimana, this afternoon. During the meeting, bilateral relations and the coordination of stands between the kingdom and African states were discussed. The foreign minister of Burundi expressed his satisfaction with the relations between the kingdom and Burundi. Shaykh Mohammad Ibrahim Mas'ud said that the Burundi minister assured him of his country's support for the Arab states in their just stand against the Israeli enemy and in their denunciation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He also praised the resolutions adopted by the third Islamic Conference summit held in Mecca.

KARMAL ADDRESSES MEETING ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD101928 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, chaired a meeting this morning at the Revolution Council headquarters, which was attended by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, members of the Revolution Council Presidium, a number of ministers, leading representatives of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council in the provinces, heads of departments of the PDPA Central Committee, political representatives of the armed forces, security organ officials and party and government experts in defense, security, social order, and economic affairs.

At the outset of the meeting, Babrak Karmal delivered a general report on the domestic and international situation, including the maintenance of total security and the struggles to crush and eventually eliminate counterrevolutionary elements; and the duties of the party and government in achieving progress, the socioeconomic development of Afghanistan and the enhancement of the people's living standards and aspirations, which was fully endorsed by those present. Afterward, a number of Politburo, PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council members, as well as some of the cadres responsible for defense, security, social order, and economic affairs, spoke and expressed their views on the relevant problems, and made proposals on realizing the party's revolutionary and humanitarian objectives.

In the afternoon, the participants in the meeting made important decisions, which will be effective in maintaining total security in the country and in applying comprehensive socioeconomic plans in the coming year. The meeting ended with a speech by Babrak Karmal.

PDPA TU COUNCIL ESTABLISHED, CHAIRMAN ELECTED

LD112138 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The Council of Representatives of the PDPA Central Committee Workers and Personnel Trade Union was established today in the course of a ceremony at the Central Committee headquarters.

Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Control and Supervision Commission of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, took part in the ceremony and highlighted the role and importance of trade unions in realizing the lofty aspiration of the Saur Revolution--particularly its new and development stage--in the course of a comprehensive speech. Dastagir Panjsheri drew the attention of the members of the PDPA Central Committee Workers and Personnel Trade Union Council of Representatives to their tasks and duties, expressing the hope that they will accomplish their historic mission in light of the goals of the revolution.

Subsequently, a chairman was elected from among the members of the PDPA Central Committee Workers and Personnel Trade Union Council of Representatives.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR--Kabul, 9 Feb (BAKHTAR)--At the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the Soviet Union Mehr Chand Varma, general president of DRA's Chamber of Commerce and Industries, left for that country yesterday. The delegation will discuss the extension of cooperation between DRA's Chamber of Commerce and Industries and the Chamber of Commerce of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0438 GMT 10 Feb 81 LD]

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES, CELEBRATIONS REPORTED

Khomeyni Message to Nation

LD111208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0710 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Message to the nation" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni read by Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni at ceremonies marking the 2d anniversary of the Iranian revolution held in Azadi Square in Tehran on 11 February--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On the threshold of the 3d year of the great Iranian nation's victory, I offer my congratulations and felicitations to the blessed holiness, the extension of God, may our souls be sacrificed for him [reference to the 12th imam of the Shi'ites] and to the noble, dear and great nation.

During the past 2 years the dear nation has witnessed many events, both very sweet and very bitter. It has witnessed a great victory over satanical powers and the formation of an Islamic rule with all of its dimensions; it has witnessed the elimination of all aspects of dependence and plunder of right and leftwings and their subservient associates; it has witnessed the opening of the infernal prisons' doors to the freedom-seeking ulema and committed intelligentsia; it has witnessed the closure of the extensive centers of prostitution and places of entertainment that were corrupting the younger generation; it has witnessed the expulsion of arrogant, bossy, extortionist and subversive foreign advisers; it has witnessed the execution of the wealth-accumulating, traitorous and criminal leaders; it has witnessed the flight of criminal, profiteering and treacherous parasites; and it has witnessed a tremendous change throughout the strata of the dear nation, from indifference to commitment to Islam and the homeland, a change brought about during the victory of the jihad against satanical powers and their associates, particularly during the recent satanical onslaught by Saddam. The dear nation has also witnessed thousands of development projects and the creation of training centers across rural areas for the masses, who had been kept backward, as well as the abolition of suppression and the creation of a free atmosphere and many other things that cannot be enumerated in this brief message.

In contrast with these positive events, there have also been instances of unpleasantness and disruption. These include armed uprisings by parties associated with satanical powers; the killing and plundering of Kurdish, Turkish and Baluchi Muslim brothers and sisters; the disorder, arbitrariness and unbridled actions of hirelings, traitors who have infiltrated all strata and institutions and, unfortunately, on occasion young people ignorant of Islamic rule, who imagine that their incorrect actions are Islamic; and, above all, the imposed war and the sneaky onslaught by the criminal regime of Iraqi Ba'thists and the consequent killing and plundering of innocent border dwellers, which has rendered hundreds of thousands of dear brothers and sisters homeless. There are other instances of disruption that are inevitable features of all revolutions but that, praise be to God, are extremely insignificant compared to other revolutions, even those in Islamic countries.

Nevertheless, prejudiced and ill-intentioned people are magnifying these events and, wittingly or unwittingly, are striving to defeat Islam. Now that, praise be to Almighty God, the Islamic revolution is on the threshold of its 3d year, the great nation should be seeking to intensify its cohesion and unity of expression, despite these ill-intentioned people and the corrupt and corrupting tiny groups, which are the hirelings of the East and the West.

The West hoped that the revolution would be defeated in less than 6 months and expected the nation to lose its enthusiasm and to turn its back on the revolution. The West hoped that this would open the way for the associates of the previous oppressive regime and, consequently, for criminal America and other plunderers who are lying in wait with their satanical tricks to fish in troubled waters.

Today the aware Iranian nation is witnessing great humanitarian and Islamic cooperation across the country, as well as the unreserved and generous way in which lives, property and dear ones are being sacrificed to achieve victory and to drive the infidel Ba'thists out of our dear homeland. The poisonous pens of deliberately ill-intentioned enemies and those of the uninitiated friends have had no influence on the spirit of the distinguished masses of Iran and of the world's Muslims. It is deemed necessary to point out a number of things:

1. This is a humble reminder to speakers and writers, whether they are the distinguished clergy or other gentlemen, or the mass media. My dear ones, you know that what you have gained in terms of overthrowing the satanical regime and replacing it with the Islamic Republic was not achieved cheaply. Rather, there are youngsters and thousands of cripples and injured to whom we will be indebted until the end of our lives. Do not lose this great blessing from God cheaply.

You distinguished gentlemen who contributed to the victory of the revolution, and to whom Islam and Iran belongs, should strive to ensure that your pens and voices are used to serve the revolution and to make it fruitful, for freedom and independence can be enjoyed under the patronage of the Islamic Republic and under the monotheistic banner of the great Islam. You should strive to strengthen the morale of the movement and work unreservedly to counter the poison-spreading deviants who are trying to weaken the nation's morale. You should avoid weakening individuals or groups who are serving the Islamic revolution. The weakening of these groups will directly serve the world devourers who are lying in wait to exploit what you say and what you write.

It is not fair for Islam's dear young people from the army, the revolution guards corps, the gendarmerie, the police, the mobilization for the oppressed, the self-sacrificing tribal groups and the dear ones in towns and villages throughout the country to generously give their blood and sacrifice their lives in the interest of Islam and Muslims while we sit on the sidelines and break their tender hearts with our pens and our voices. You should fairly examine what you have done for Islam and for our Islamic country and what these dear, self-sacrificing youngsters, from the universities to the clergy, from the urban people to rural people, from workers to the bazaaris, have done. Since the inception of the revolution, all of the hardships, efforts and self-sacrifices have been borne by these sections of the community and it is to them that we are indebted for everything. Our leader is that 12-year old boy, whose little heart is greater than hundreds of our pens and voices, who threw himself with a grenade under an enemy tank and destroyed it and was martyred. Oh God, I apologize to your sacred presence for our exploitation of the sacrifices of our dear children and young people.

2. My reminder to the military, the revolution guards corps, the gendarmerie, the mobilization, the police and all the nonmilitary armed forces is that you are now serving Islam as soldiers of God and protectors of the Islamic country. The Muslim Iranian nation pays tribute to you and it does not regard you as separate from itself. There is not a single country in the world today in which once can see such a bond between the nation and its armed forces.

The military and security forces, which broke away from the satanical regime to serve God at a time when disobeying the satanical regime was tantamount to death, joined the self-sacrificing ranks of the nation with all of their might and confronted the satanical regime. They paid their debt to Islam and to their homeland and pleased God, the most exalted. The same applies to the dear pasdaran [revolution guards] and to all the other militia forces that helped the sacred revolution to achieve victory, with the support of the great nation. It is hoped that all of them will appear before the presence of God, the most exalted, with a clean record, for they have helped bring about the Islamic Republic.

My dear ones, be careful, for a group of Godless individuals are trying to separate you from one another and from the nation and are trying to destroy the revolution and enslave the country to the superpowers. You should avoid these associates of the East and West with all your power and should struggle against them. All armed forces, while they should have political vision and should never act blindly, should not become involved in matters that are the responsibility of politicians. If members of the armed forces were to enter into political matters--even those who are well trained in political matters--they would cause discord among the armed forces and drag each group in different ways and consequently disrupt the fabric of the army, which can serve the country only with perfect cohesion as its foundation. In this way they would achieve their ultimate objective--the enslavement of the country.

You, the dear armed forces, who are on your way to serve your dear homeland, will necessarily be diverted from serving the dear homeland by entering into political games and will be dragged toward the East or West. Political games will bring you close to one group and separate you from another, making you suspicious of one section of the nation. Having created discord, those who are sowing dissension would strike their blow.

Today the whole nation regards you in a favorable light. The nation sees you working in the interests of Islam and the homeland. The nation supports you. As you can see, millions of people, young and old, men and women, are working and serving behind the lines for your victory. Speakers and writers currently have strong affection for you. If there are certain deviants who have infiltrated your ranks and who are trying, by their evil words, to make you mistrust the clergy and the devout and separate you from them and, ultimately, from the nation, you should know that they are pursuing nothing other than their own evil objectives. You should be aware and drive the devils from you.

It is essential that efforts be made to ensure that, God forbid, no division occurs in your own ranks. You should realize that the armed forces are not separate from one another and that all of them are making sacrifices and waging war in the interests of God, Islam and dear homeland. Those who want to cause discord among the revolution guards corps and the army and other sections of the armed forces are not thinking of Islam and the homeland. God forbid that they should succeed in causing discord and disintegration from within the then strike their fatal blow.

3. This is an emphatic reminder to the clergy who are serving in the courts, the committees, the reconstruction crusade organization and other institutions. First, they should in no way interfere in matters for which they are not qualified. Their interference, in addition to being illegitimate because of a lack of competence, will be an unforgivable sin, because it will lead to the nation's mistrust of the clergy and consequently to the separation of the nation from you, which would cause grave damage to Islam and the Islamic country. [entire paragraph read twice]

The devils who compel you to engage in such acts of interference are the archenemies of the clergy and Islam. By their actions, they will reap their satanical rewards and isolate you and drag the country to destruction. Interference in executive affairs, appointments, dismissals and so forth, except by those whom the government has directly appointed, will be illegitimate interference and will cause disruption in the country's affairs and should be avoided.

I am afraid that young clergymen, who are dutybound to safeguard the reputation of Islam and the clerics, may make the spirituality of Islam appear different from what it really is through some of their actions. I am afraid that the devils who use their poisonous pens to exaggerate events and blame the Islamic Republic for the unwarranted acts of individuals will (?tarnish) the Islamic Republic with their ballyhoo against Islam.

4. There is no doubt that there are many examples of improper interference by certain individuals who are posing as clergymen and by nonclergymen who have become involved in the country's affairs with no qualifications whatever. Competent authorities must put an abrupt end to this and qualified writers and speakers should seek to rectify this shortcoming with brotherly advice and healthy criticism, and not in a revanchist manner or because of personal grudges or by distorting the features of the Islamic Republic. Distortion of these features is in itself a grave sin, for such an attitude, in addition to having no beneficial effect, will cause a backlash.

Unfortunately, some speakers and writers, instead of offering healthy criticism and useful guidance, want to cause mistrust of the Islamic Republic among members of society with their revengful criticism. Instead of constructive criticism, they are engaged in hurling abuse, and instead of preaching that people avoid evil deeds, they themselves engage in evil deeds. May God guide them.

5. Once again I warn you of the American danger in the world, especially in the region and in Iran. Today, all of those who have become united against the Islamic Republic of Iran are either directly or indirectly connected with America. The Iranian nation should fight decisively against this great danger. America, after seeing that the military invasion of Iran by one of its servants, namely, the Iraqi Government, has made our people more united, has once again engaged in aggravating internal differences. The brave people of Iran should, through their unity, neutralize this plot, as they did with previous plots.

6. The danger of international communism is not something that we can dismiss lightly. Today the superpowers are sucking the blood of the oppressed people of the world under various pretexts. They have absolutely no interest in the ideology of these people and think only of their own material interests. The danger of communism is no less than the danger of Western capitalism. The dear people of Iran should be vigilant in the face of their deceit.

7. Today Israel and its sincere ally, Egypt, are planning to set up a nucleus in the region, in order to destroy the Muslims and their lofty intellectual values. Recently, Iraq and certain other regional leaders also agreed to this plan. For nearly 20 years now I have been pointing out the danger of international Zionism. Today I consider this danger to all of the world's liberation revolutions and Iran's genuine revolution to be even greater than in the past, for these world-devouring criminals, with their technology, have risen to defeat the world's oppressed. Our nation and the free nations of the world must counter these dangerous plots with courage and awareness.

8. I once again express support for all the world's liberation movements and I hope that the Islamic government will help them when appropriate.

9. My message to the great nation and to the vast masses of humanity, by whose most blessed hands the victory was achieved, who revived dear Islam in this century and to whose valuable services we are all indebted, is this: This great miracle of the century and the unprecedented victory of this Islamic Republic needs to be safeguarded and protected. This can be done by your able hands, which are supported by the hand of Almighty God.

You, the dear and distinguished nation, sacrificed everything you possessed to please the most exalted God and you have achieved this great heavenly gift. The preservation of this gift requires efforts and work. The devils, most of whom perhaps are from the affluent section associated with the previous regime, are trying to make you look like nothing and to deprive you of what you have achieved at the cost of the blood of dear youngsters through their rumors, lies and deceptions. With rumors of shortages of gasoline, kerosene, sugar and so forth, they are trying to sow disillusionment with the Islamic Republic and to strike their final blow.

Such rumormongering is a blow to your human dignity. These ignorant people imagine that you have sacrificed your youngsters and dear ones for gasoline and kerosene and that you are serving Islam and your dear homeland to fill your stomachs. You should drive these people, who are enemies of your dignity and nobility, away from yourselves. Do not let their plots come to fruition.

Look at the dawn of Islam and at the efforts of the exalted prophet and his illustrious followers, who faced such hardships and shortages, and at how they sacrificed their lives and blood to help Islam come to fruition. By following those great ones you will strengthen Islam, safeguard the dear homeland and reject the ill-intentioned ones. Do not allow fear to enter into your hearts, for God is with you. I pray to the most exalted God for the victory of Islam and Muslims and for the most rapid triumph as possible of the army of Islam over blasphemy. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

Khomeyni Meets With Diplomats

LD111206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, at 0930 this morning all of the foreign ambassadors, diplomats and military attaches in Iran were received in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution. During this meeting, the CSSR ambassador in Tehran, on behalf of the ambassadors, offered congratulations on the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Then the imam of the nation made a speech.

Khomeyni Speech to Diplomats

LD111644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1141 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni at a reception in Tehran for "all ambassadors, diplomats and military attaches of foreign countries in Iran" on the 2d anniversary of the Islamic revolution on 11 February--recorded, duration 19 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I thank the gentlemen and the honorable ambassadors who have come here on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the nation of Islam and the glorious revolution of Iran. I congratulate all oppressed nations and all the meek of the world on this day. This is a day that marks our liberation from the yoke of superpowers and our freedom from the domination of hegemonists.

The nation of Islam follows an ideology that can be summarized in a few words: We should neither oppress nor be oppressed. Throughout history we have suffered oppression imposed upon us by foreign and domestic powers. During the past 50 years, major powers have brought oppressors to power. Reza Khan came to power with the help of the British and Mohammad Reza with the help of the allies.

Under the leadership of the prophet of Islam, we are going to implement these few words: We should neither oppress nor be oppressed. We were oppressed through history; we no longer want to be oppressed and we are not going to be oppressors. We shall not invade any country. This is in accordance with Islam. We shall not violate the right of any individual and we must not do so. We shall not invade any country and we must not do so.

But we must stop aggressors and our nation, men and women, young and old, is (?determined) to stand against aggression, as it has done today. All of the people of the nation intend to sacrifice their lives to free themselves from any oppression. We expect all nations and governments--if they are Islamic governments and followers of Islam--to follow this Islamic principle. Islam requires that you neither oppress nor tolerate oppression.

If nations and governments are followers of Jesus Christ, they should know that Jesus Christ never consented to oppression either. And if they are followers of Moses, they should know that he never resorted to oppression and did not tolerate tyranny. All of the prophets had the same views. This is a divine program, which was delivered to human beings by prophets. This divine program stresses that people should not be oppressors and should not tolerate cruelty, even if only 1 toman or 2 dirhams are involved.

We have experienced the bitter taste of oppression. I myself witnessed the tyranny and oppression that this nation suffered during the reign of the former regime. At the time of the former regime and during the reign of the regime before the filthy regime of Pahlavi [presumably a reference to the Qajar Dynasty] we saw that the people of this nation were treated worse than animals. Beasts who had no respect for us or for any of our human (?values) dominated us. Savages who were killing our young people under oppression in prisons dominated us. They killed our youth in the most terrible ways. They were torturing our youth. They even used to bring torturers from Israel to train others to torture.

We overcame those oppressions, eliminated that regime and our nation defeated those who were planning to (?plunder) this country from inside. They were going to exploit the wealth of this country, both human wealth and underground resources, and pay nothing in return. They were going to separate us from God's gift to us. But our nation rose and ousted them and we are not going to give up what we have gained at any price.

If we review historical records and if Saddam--who has a baseless claim--goes through these records or if he has any knowledge of history, he will discover that Iraq was part of Iran. Mada'en [capital of the Sasanid dynasty of Iran near the Tigris River] is ours; it belongs to Iran. There is evidence of this in Mada'en and in the Kasra palace itself. The great palace of Kasra exists in what is now Baghdad, but since we are followers of Islam and since we respect previous agreements, we have no intention of violating even 1 inch of territory that now belongs to Iraq. At the same time, we will not give 1 inch of our territory to others. We shall neither oppress them nor tolerate any oppression.

The gentlemen and ambassadors who are here and who have heard of the tyranny Saddam has imposed upon us, and who have heard his regime on radio and have read about it in the press, must pay attention to the fact that this regime has violated and attacked us and that this violation and aggression must be compensated for. They must return to their positions; then we shall see what we should do with him [as heard]. How will the world judge Saddam's aggressions?

This person invaded our nation and our country, contrary to all human morals and international agreements, and killed large numbers of people--our dear people, our youth, our old men, our children and our old women--and forced many of them to leave their homes. Saddam and his clique also deported and made homeless many people who were residents of Iraq. They were deported only because their parents and forefathers went from Iran to reside in Iraq. We have accepted them because of our humane and Islamic values. We have welcomed them with open arms and treat them the same way that we treat people of our own country.

We have taken many POW's during this war, which they imposed upon us by attacking us, and we have many of their [word indistinct], but we have treated these POW's better than anyone has done before. We treat them in the same way as our brothers, while they torture the POW's they have taken from us. Even our oil minister is being tortured now. It was reported in yesterday's newspapers that his life is in danger because of this torture. It is possible, God forbid, that he will not survive his previous torture or the torture to which he is now being subjected.

He [Saddam at-Tikriti] (?began) this war and he is the person who made such stupid remarks in At-Ta'if, when he pretended to be the oppressed party. Someone should take him to a court to see whether he is a tyrant disguised as a meek person. Someone should ask him: Do you consider yourself to be a symbol of the Arab nation? Does the nation of Iraq accept you? Will they tolerate you?

Remove oppression from the nation of Iraq for only 2 days and you will see who supports you. The deposed, annihilated shah of Iran also claimed that the nation was with him and you saw how the nation treated him. The nation of Iraq is the same; if arms and oppression are removed from their heads, the world will see how they support this person.

The issue of strengthening pan-Arabism is directed against Islam. We accept Arabism, humanity, Turkism and other races, but not in the way that the Ba'th Party of Iraq believes. They do not want the Arabs, the Ajam [non-Arab] or the Turks and others to exist. It is the same issue that Hitler raised. He believed that his country and his race were superior and he committed crimes against people and the world, as we have all heard or seen.

We will neither oppress others nor be oppressed. The claim that they have made throughout the world, that we intend to attack all other nations and governments of the world, is rotten; it is calumny. This criminal man and his criminal party have vilified us, but we have said many times that we, in accordance with the order of Islam, are neither oppressors nor shall we remain oppressed. We cannot tolerate oppression and we shall not oppress others. We have no intention of grabbing a single inch of another's territory, even if we become the greatest power on earth. It is not Islamic to be aggressive, but we shall not give even an inch of our country to others. We have put Saddam in his place and we will continue to put him in his place in future. May God's peace, blessings and mercy be upon you all.

Martyrs Ceremony

LD111945 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, a ceremonial tribute to the martyrs and invalids of the revolution was held this afternoon in the 12,000-seat Hall of Freedom stadium, during which a message from Imam Khomeyni was read by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni.

The ceremony was attended by nearly 20,000 relatives of the martyrs and the invalids, the supervisor of the martyr foundation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi; three Libyan Government ministers; a number of Libyan, Iraqi and Afghan martyrs' relatives; and representatives of the Eritrean Liberation Front and liberation fronts of the Saudi Arabian Peninsula and Bahrain.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, a deputy in the Majlis, addressed the meeting.

The ceremony began with readings from the Koran; then the imam's message was read by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni.

Bani-Sadr Speech

LD111718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0747 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at ceremony marking the 2d anniversary of the Iranian revolution, held in Azadi Square in Tehran on 11 February--live]

[Excerpts] For the peace of the souls of the martyrs, who gave this revolution to our nation, the martyrs who defended our Islamic homeland in a great war, we say a prayer. [shouts]

Brothers and sisters: Today, on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the beginning of the 3d year since the victory of this revolution, after consulting you, asking for and assessing your views, I have come to the conclusion that the issues that should be raised today have three basic aspects; a fourth issue concerns hope for your abilities and the path to victory.

In the first part of my address, I will speak of the situation in the country over the past year and give examples, so that I can tell you the facts as they are. In the second part, entitled "Defending the Revolution," I will speak of the aims of the revolution, aims that this great nation has pursued. In the third part I will speak of the solution to the country's current problems.

What I have to say about the current situation of the country is that these issues did not evolve by themselves and were not created by us. These problems were created by 55 years of dictatorship under the regime of Reza Khan and his son, and before them, by 2 centuries of foreign domination of our country. These problems were so big that they caused the downfall of the previous regime. The form of government during the 2 years since the revolution has not created the possibility for these problems to be solved in one go. [passage omitted in which Bani-Sadr reads an article he wrote last year on the country's problems, stressing the need for unity and territorial integrity]

One year ago, the unity of the country and its territorial integrity and liberty were one of the important problems, given the superpowers' policies in Iran and their efforts to weaken the republic. There was a distinct possibility that they would step up their conspiracies and as you can see they have done so. Another issue without which the country's reconstruction would not be possible is the economy and its reconstruction and the issue of spirituality, morality and religion. In those days, the four main issues--judicial security, economy, the country's territorial integrity and spirituality--(?appeared to be) areas that the enemies of the revolution could exploit, and by creating problems that increased daily, they confronted us with problems from all sides, so that we would not be able to solve them, so that the revolution would perish due to its inability to solve the problems, so that the (?true) counterrevolutionaries--that is, those whom foreign powers are preparing to force upon the nation and the country--would achieve their goals and rule our country.

Today, 1 year after those remarks, what is the situation in our country? The most important issue facing our country today is the war--a war in which no one doubts that Mr Saddam Husayn has not acted alone. Of course, what they did not take into consideration--just as they failed to do during our Islamic revolution against the shah's regime--was our great nation's ability to persevere. They did not imagine that our armed forces could stop the aggression. What they could not imagine has happened.

During this war, which the foreign enemy forced upon us, our armed forces were able to halt the enemy, thanks to their generous self-sacrifice, not to their abundant weapons [short break in transmission].

Victory does not mean that our desire to assert our supremacy is stated; we have no such desire. Victory means what God promised the Muslims in the surah of Rum [in a verse entitled "The Greeks"]; if we had acted properly--if we do so from now on, we will be able to overthrow the superpowers' system. By providing opportunities for the oppressed masses throughout the world, we will be able to uproot the powers ruling this world; we could then drive the superpowers away from mankind; we could rescue the nation of Iraq and all nations trapped by the rule of an oppressive regime; we would be able to do all of that, provided that we learn how to act and how to confront the powers of this world who want to enfeeble and ensnare nations.

At present, war, with its ugly and frightening appearance, is in progress in an important section of our Islamic homeland; this war has caused a great deal of damage and will definitely cause more damage to the two brother nations. But, under the circumstances, considering the plans that the powers of this world are nurturing, we have no option but to continue resisting and fighting until we have driven the aggressor from the country's borders.

The second problem, which is one of our most important problems both now and after the war, is the economic situation. As is my custom, I tell you everything and do not keep anything hidden from you, because I trust that when you discover the disease, you will use all of your efforts to cure it and will not despair.

On the whole, our economy has had negative growth. As a result of the lack of economic growth, unemployment has increased compared to 1358 [21 March 1979-20 March 1980]. Our foreign currency reserves have decreased a great deal. It is unlikely that they will exceed \$4 billion, while at the end of 1358 they were \$10 billion. The reasons for the reduction in our foreign currency reserves are the war and the economic embargo; but the currency situation of the country, the amount of money that the banks have put at the disposal of the people, is 35 percent greater than in 1358. First, the making of deals on a cash basis, the taking of money out of the banking system, the increase in the amount of money in circulation and an increase in inflation... [Bani-Sadr does not finish sentence] However, the country's financial situation is worrying. Today, our budget deficit is 80 billion [presumably tuman] and if we add to it some other items that have been allocated to government companies during the past [words indistinct], our deficit would be even more. The forecast for the budget deficit for next year will exceed 100 billion tuman. Therefore, the management of our budget and the country's financial situation are not good at all. The situation is not such that we do not discuss it with you, because if you do not know that our situation is so bad, then when we ask you to work, it would seem to you to be something strange and illogical.

You should know that your great work and efforts will be the only way to solve the country's present difficulties. As for our agricultural and industrial situation, the development expenses of which had been estimated at 100 billion tuman in the budget, unfortunately less than 40.4 billion tuman have been spent. Not even a part of the amount that has been spent was used for production; it has been for current, ordinary expenses. Cotton production in the country has been reduced by 54 percent and beetroot by 18 percent; the amount of wheat ordered from abroad is about 2 million tons for the current year. Our industrial productivity has been reduced by more than 40 percent. According to a report that the Central Bank has put at my disposal, there has been a 30 percent inflation rate in wholesale prices, and 35 percent in retail prices. In both the short and long terms, the solution of the economic situation that I am bringing to your attention cannot be achieved except through 24-hour work and work that is carried out according to a definite and orderly program. At the end of my speech I will talk about this program.

From the economic situation, we move to foreign policy. On the international scene, apart from the attitude of the superpowers toward our Islamic revolution, what we heard in At-Ta'if and what has been reported to us indicate that the Islamic countries have not demonstrated the necessary decisiveness, or even ordinary decisiveness, or even a willingness to understand the problem of aggression. During the economic embargo, the European countries followed America; even today we do not see in them any sign of an independent policy. Therefore, on the governmental level our condition is one of revolution, a condition toward which these governments have a hostile attitude. Many have taken the attitude of leaving us to ourselves. A few have an attitude [words indistinct], but they can be counted on the fingers of one hand. In such a foreign policy situation, if we do not rely upon our own people and if you are not constantly present on the scene, the background will naturally be prepared for aggression and conspiracies by the powers wishing to regain Iran, especially the aggressive policies of Mr Reagan. Only our work and efforts inside and outside the country (and our making use of opportunities) will enable us to change the country's domestic and foreign situation. As you heard in the imam's message, those who allow themselves to take the responsibility for defining foreign policy from the hands of the responsible officials by creating, in their customary manner, an artificial atmosphere, should quit doing so out of their sense of responsibility and also as a result of the warning given. You should not listen to their words. The formulation of the country's foreign policy is the duty of those so determined by the Constitution. If they cannot adopt a correct policy in the interest of the revolution and the oppressed people of our country and other countries, then the fear exists that our enemies can, as in the past, isolate our revolution, so that the superpowers can increase their conspiracies against it.

With regard to security: What endangered our security in the past, as I wrote in the article to which I referred at the beginning of my speech, was those who, with the use of arms, threatened security and the establishment of government sovereignty. In addition, the lack of judicial security, the existence of various decisionmaking centers and their unruly behavior and the widespread use of terrorism and other incorrect methods created a situation that endangered the rule and sovereignty of the government in many parts of the country. Today, that situation has improved very little in some respects; the situation that existed in Mazandaran, especially in Gonbad [where the Feda'iyan-e Khalq created some disturbances just after the revolution], no longer exists. The situation in Western Azarbayjan today is much less worrying. The situation that existed in Kordestan is different today. The government's sovereignty has to some extent been restored. The situation that existed in other provinces, in administrative organs, in factories and on farms--and a great part of the economic situation is the result of this lack of security--still exists, and I should warn you people of the danger of the lack of security.

If our country wishes to overcome the economic crisis, it should have security. More than anywhere else, security should exist on the (?borders), and this is the task of the armed forces. [shouts of support from the crowd] This security, this endeavor to establish security on the borders and inside the borders against any group that wants to engage in armed clashes against our armed forces is the task of the armed forces. They should know that as long as they are not able to establish security in the country, as long as there is no security on our borders, an ever-increasing danger threatens our existence and the existence of our revolution. Therefore, working for victory in this war and for the establishment of the government's sovereignty wherever it is endangered by armed force is laid upon the shoulder of the armed forces.

(?In addition), we require judicial and moral security. We require judicial security and moral security. The fact that they can still burn books in the streets, that they can still attack dormitories, that they can still close schools contrary to lawful principles, that they can still assassinate people in the streets, as the imam said in his message 3 days ago, these things are not issues [his speech is interrupted by shouts of support from the crowd lasting over 1 minute]. Despite them, the country can go forward as an Islamic republic and overcome its difficulties. Government officials, employees and all those who are in the service of the Islamic Republic should have professional security and security from every point of view. What has been done, what has happened, at the head of all of this security are these attitudes, that have to be completely stopped. [sentence as heard] In this republic, man should have rights and responsibilities. As the imam has repeatedly said, as he said both before and after the revolution, in this republic only law should rule. [shouts of support]

While the issue of security is the most important issue of this republic, the issue of spirituality in our republic, the issue of the establishment of Islam in our republic, is something that has to be solved through work and perseverance. The fact that some methods may exist in this republic that are at variance with the spirituality of Islam and with the letter and spirit of Islam will destroy the moral security of the nation. The fact that they can use formulae and methods that were initiated by pharaohs, satans and Stalins to violate the people's dignity--this is not something about which the nation can remain silent. The Republic of Iran should be the center of Islamic mercy and spirituality.

Let me not hide it from you that this morning Mr Pasandideh, the brother of the imam, and before him many members of the clergy, came to me and said that it is being said that I am not a Muslim at all. They asked me to speak a little about the fact that I am a Muslim, that I believe in Islam, so that these doubts may cease. My sisters and brothers: I have carried out research on Islam for about 20 years. I have said that my books that have been published should be brought and shown to you. If a person enjoys so little security that even his being a Muslim is called into question, this is a very bad sign. When the first president of the Islamic Republic becomes the victim of such publicity, this threatens the very basis of the republic. I am confident that no Muslim engages in such propaganda. [shouts of support from the crowd] But I wish to tell you that if all of you try [he is interrupted by shouts of greetings]--if all of you try not to remain indifferent toward such methods, if all of you try to put an end to such methods in our republic and replace them with Islamic methods, methods about which the imam in his message today spoke to you sincerely, and if those who write and say those wrong things do not write them and do not say them unless they intend to put things right and correct, then our society will achieve a friendly, fraternal and affectionate atmosphere.

For those who wish to sort out doctrinal issues with clubs and sticks, is not 2 years of experience sufficient for them to see that this cannot be done? These methods harm the spirituality of our republic. [shouts of approval]

Let me recall the slogans of our Islamic revolution, and let us see what the situation is like with regard to those issues. Among these there were three slogans: Independence, freedom and an Islamic republic. First, concerning freedom. I am referring to radio, television and newspapers. [short break in transmission] All of you are indebted to this nation and to the martyrs of this nation for telling and writing the truth as it is, for reporting the news as it happens. [passage omitted in which Bani-Sadr talks about one Persian word which changes its meaning with the change of one dot; one way the word means "trusted person" and the other way, "guilty person"] If you tamper with the news, its meaning and significance changes. People like Stalin did not come into being in this world except through such tamperings. [shouts of greetings to Bani-Sadr] The third stage is: No, I made a mistake; the third stage comes later. The fact that I said that Stalin became Stalin through such methods--let me say here that Lenin had told him that PRAVDA should have certain characteristics. Stalin did publish that newspaper, but only one copy of it. He published only one copy so that he could (?show it to Lenin). No one in the rest of Russia saw that newspaper that day, and there was nobody around to tell Lenin that there was only one copy of this newspaper for him to see. Otherwise, there was no newspaper that day.

The essence of freedom is that the people should be able to know the truth and to participate in the decisions that affect their fate. This is the freedom that we are seeking. In my view, this freedom is the essence of the revolution, the essence of our Islamic revolution, the foundation of our Islam. All of our great clergy, shoulder to shoulder with the imam, engaged in a long struggle against the tyrannical Pahlavi regime to bring about this freedom. All of you should safeguard it and should persevere until its complete establishment. [shouts of approval from the crowd] [passage indistinct]

My brothers and sisters: One cannot put the blame for these difficulties on the revolution. Now it is time to start the second part of my speech, which is in defense of the revolution. Our Islamic revolution, as it was asserted in your slogan "The great Iranian nation" and as it has been set down in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was for the sake of independence, freedom and the Islamic Republic. In my opinion, this slogan means that our nation desired, through the establishment of an Islamic republic and through the implementation of Islam and Islamic laws, to achieve independence and freedom in the sense I mentioned. Therefore, those of you at home or abroad who have not rested for 1 minute of the past 2 years from fighting against the gains of the revolution, you are counterrevolutionary. In fact, what you do not want is independence, freedom and this Islamic Republic. You talk of difficulties, and they exist. We do not tell you, or at least I do not tell you why you discuss our difficulties; but your aim in talking about the difficulties of the revolution is to destroy the revolution itself. You regard independence as being contrary to your interests. You are tools in the hands of America and Russia. You wish to bring this republic to its knees. You do not want our difficulties to be eliminated. [passage indistinct]

This revolution has had some sacred goals. These sacred goals are still the nation's goals, as confirmed by the presence of this vast crowd in this square. This nation desires independence, it desires freedom and it desires an Islamic republic and the establishment of an Islamic government. [Words indistinct] Mr Reagan [words indistinct] let me tell you that this nation is steadfast on its path. This nation will not give up its independence and will never be brought under your domination again. This nation will never forego its freedom.

This nation will never forego Islam. It will not attribute our sins to Islam. This nation regards Islam as the means of its salvation. This nation knows that without Islam you shall rule over this country. [passage indistinct]

Independence, freedom and Islam are indivisible. It is in Islam that independence has a meaning. It is in Islam that freedom has a meaning. You, my sisters and brothers, if you do away with Islam, how do you intend to fill the ideological vacuum, with an American ideology or a Russian one? (Those who in their publications say): Let the clergy be disgraced, then this disgrace will affect Islam, know what they are doing. You are faithful to Islam because you know that without Islam there will be neither independence nor freedom. And you, members of the armed forces who are fighting at the fronts, I say this with complete sincerity and belief and take God as my witness: Without Islam you will not be able to safeguard the independence of the homeland; without Islam you will not be able to safeguard any freedom in Iran. [passage indistinct]

And Oh you mass media: You should know that one-sided propaganda is deadly. Inform the people (freely), so that they may be informed of all views. [Sentence indistinct] There I am resolved, and I tell you that so long as our publicity organizations are not made like that, I will not go to [words indistinct]. I will remain steadfast until freedom has been returned to the mass media. [Words indistinct] now, do not fight over (radio and television). Let all of them curse me. Why? Because I am afraid, in case we go to bed one night only to wake up the next day and see that Mr Reagan's promise has come to pass and [words indistinct] put an end to so many curses. When you talk of the faults, can't you also mention some of the solutions? Yesterday, the day before yesterday, when I was in the presence of the imam, I told him that saying and writing with the intention of destruction is also contrary to freedom. This is right. This is contrary to freedom.

We now come to the third part of the speech. An American newspaper supporting Reagan, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, has published something about the fate of our revolution and, in fact, about the goals of foreign powers and their designs for our country, which I will read to you. [passage indistinct] According to America, the first stage of the revolution came to an end with bloodshed on 11 February 1979. The second stage of the revolution, which consisted of crisis and chaos, is coming to an end; and now the stage is set for the third stage of the revolution, which is the establishment of dictatorship and authoritarian rule. This should remind you of repeated warnings throughout the year. Now I tell you that Mr Reagan is busy preparing for the establishment of dictatorship in our country. The research of Mr (Wilson) [the author of the article in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE] provides many examples in history. The constitutional revolution [of 1906] ended with the dictatorship of Reza Khan. The (?predecessor) of our revolution ended on 19 August 1953. [coup d'etat that deposed Mossadeq and brought the former shah back to power] The great French Revolution ended with the dictatorship of Napoleon, and the Russian revolution ended with the dictatorship of Stalin. All of these and scores of other examples support Mr (Brinton's) [not further identified] theories. Therefore, one can apparently accept that he speaks about a definite and undeniable fact. Every revolution has culminated in a dictatorship. Therefore, our Islamic revolution should also lead to a dictatorship, something that Mr Reagan can present to the deceived people of America and other Western countries as a gift from his presidency. However, in order to prepare the groundwork for dictatorship, crises are insufficient. The most important way to prepare the groundwork for dictatorship is through the propagation of ideology, which both the Americans and the agents of the Russian superpower are capable of doing. I remind you, Iranian women and men, that ever since the constitutional revolution, the agents of the Russian policy have brought destruction and defeat upon our revolutions three times. They led the constitutional revolution to defeat.

They led the Jangal revolution [possibly a movement in the Caspian region against Reza Shah, which was at first supported by the Soviet Union] to destruction. They led the oil revolution [the nationalization of the oil industry by Dr Mossadeq] to destruction; and today they are busy spreading their ideology so that they can also deliver this revolution to dictatorship. The basis of their indoctrination work is the propagation of communist universalism, the propagation of (?compulsory) internationalism [as heard]. One of our compatriots used to say that we imagined that Stalin's internationalism was real. When we went to Russia we discovered that internationalism has two parts [words indistinct] they want to make the rest of humanity play like monkeys; the Russian or the American powers play and make the rest of humanity dance to their tune. [passage indistinct]

I ask you, you who until yesterday were in exile [referring to members of the Tudeh Party], who used to be degraded in exile, why do you run away from freedom, you miserable people? Do you not think, you who produce theoretical food for a group of ignorant people? At least have mercy upon yourselves. Iran will not fall into the hands of Russia so easily. What you do will make Iran fall into the hands of America. But you should know that this nation is alive, and Iran will fall neither into Russian hands nor into American hands. [passage indistinct] The preaching of party dictatorship, the creation of antidemocratic [words indistinct], you should know that I will not be deterred by your allegations; the fact that you call me a liberal does not break me and does not hurt me. In order to defend freedom I accept [words indistinct].

You, the pawns and leaders of the Tudeh Party, we are familiar with your words over the past 30 years. Do not imagine that we do not know your words. The creation of hatred toward freedom (?is yours). Your claim that only the well-to-do groups in society value freedom is a lie. Freedom is in the interest of the deprived classes of society. It is the deprived people of society who are in need of freedom, so that the oppressors do not collaborate with foreign powers and dominate deprived people. Freedom is more necessary for our workers, for our farmers, for our deprived people than their daily bread, because without freedom the oppressors will deprive them of their rights. [passage indistinct]

Give up these methods. Oh, ye muslims, don't have an inferiority complex toward them. They have nothing to offer, neither science nor morality. Science and morality exist in Islam. Return to Islam. Follow its path. They have nothing that you can learn. Leave this dependent group, this front that is dependent upon the East or the West, to its own devices. Return to yourselves, independent of these Westernized individuals. (?Solutions) are in Islam; return to it. Islam contains the solution to our problems [words indistinct].

You have negated morality and spirituality. An Islamic society is known by its morality. An Islamic society is known by its Islamic morality. Our nation carried out its revolution with Islamic morality. Oh, ye children of Islam: Why should you turn your backs on Islamic morality and return to the morality of Stalin and Stalinists? You should know that even if you disguise yourselves, we recognize you. Our clergy should return our nation to Islamic morality, keep it in Islamic morality and prevent curses and destruction from becoming our common methods.

You who are promoting either America or Russia, we tell you and we tell you emphatically: neither America nor Russia, neither America nor Russia. [the crowd seems to be chanting "Neither America nor Russia"] I say to you who wish to use your ideology as a means to provide the basis for dominating our country: Iran carried out a revolution so that Islamic beliefs might rule. Iran did not carry out a revolution so that beliefs might become a means for rule. Iran carried out a revolution so that Islam might rule.

Iran did not carry out a revolution so that Islam might become a means for other people's rule. Iran carried out a revolution so that Islamic laws might govern, not so that a number of people might rule in the name of these laws.

However, my sisters and brothers, in order to solve the country's problems, we are forced to have a program, a correct program, based on the situation in the country, based on the [words indistinct]. Otherwise, we will not be able to overcome the country's difficulties. In order to implement such a program, in order not to be defeated by the economic crisis, in order to restore [as heard] the country's independence so that our revolution might achieve a definite result and so that we might achieve political, economic and cultural independence, we should show perseverance.

I assure you, Muslim men and women, that this is the year of steadfastness in the face of insecurity, in the face of all those powers acting against the independence and continuation of the Islamic Republic. This is the year of steadfastness in the face of crises and difficulties. By the will of God, we will overcome these difficulties. This is the year of steadfastness in the face of hardliner Reagan and his servants, Saddam and the rest. This is the year of our victory in the imposed war and in the internal war. This is the year of steadfastness in the face of problems and difficulties. My brothers, my Kurdish brothers, we should remain steadfast and give all the freedoms prescribed in the Constitution to this nation. Your rights are protected in this republic. Our attempts to safeguard rights recognize neither nationality, nor color nor religion. All religions will enjoy the benefits that the Constitution has prescribed for them in this republic. All sects will enjoy the rights that have been prescribed for them. This republic, the imam of the republic, the leader of the republic [words indistinct] and this nation is determined to implement the Constitution.

My sisters and brothers: The establishment of the republic is impossible without the establishment of law and without the implementation of the laws. You should remain steadfast, you should persevere with all your strength and power, until laws and only laws govern the country. [crowd shouts support] We have a program and we are steadfast in the implementation of this program. We should remain steadfast until the rule of the government is based upon the implementation of laws and upon a correct program. As was said in the imam's message, no group should act in the general affairs of the country except through the implementation of laws. And Oh ye mass media, we will persevere to free you, we will remain steadfast for the elimination of censorship; but you should also tell the people the truth and only the truth.

And so, my brothers and sisters, there are differences. Our agreement was that whenever I noticed any problem or shortcoming I would write about it in the 1st week, write about it and warn in the 2d week, and in the 3d week bring it to the notice of the imam and the responsible clergy. This is not an important matter.

If you wish your unity to have a proper foundation you should know the rules, you should be victorious. You should be victorious in all areas. If you people are victorious in defense of freedom, if you are victorious in defense of independence, if you are victorious in making the economy of the country move again, if you are victorious in defeating the invading forces and if you are victorious in the preservation of the country's territorial integrity, then dictatorship will not be the third stage of the revolution. The third stage of the revolution will be the certain establishment of Islam. [shouts of approval]

As far as I am concerned, I should tell you that as regards the basic goals of the revolution, that is, independence, freedom and the Islamic Republic, I will not compromise, give up, and I will not keep quiet. As I promised you, as I have sworn before God and on the Koran, I will defend this republic. I will defend independence and freedom with all my existence and I am prepared to go even unto death in the course of its achievement. [shouts of approval, greetings to Bani-Sadr]

If you have a firm resolve to defend your revolution, if you are resolute and steadfast, if your decision is to persevere, then, Mr Reagan, you should know that the third stage will never come to pass. Iran has risen and is standing. It will excuse no deviation. It will excuse no violation of the legal rights of the people. With the preservation of various freedoms, with the preservation of the country's independence and with the establishment and implementation of Islam, this nation will block the path to dictatorship.

My sisters and brothers, you should withstand any trend toward dictatorship, whatever its source. You should persevere and be sure that without the assistance of superpowers no group will be able to establish dictatorship in Iran. And so any trend toward dictatorship has a link with the superpowers, and you should cut off any hand that is extended against freedoms and Islam.

My brothers and sisters, bring this movement and this wave to fruition with faith, hope and joy. I assure you that despite all the difficulties I have enumerated, despite the [word indistinct] problem that relates to the creation of the third phase, namely dictatorship, which I have already told you, [passage indistinct].

Beheshti Speech

LD111226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, the hero-nurturing city of Qom witnessed a most glorious and matchless ceremony [to celebrate revolution anniversary].

The celebrations began at 0900 in the city's Ostad Motahhari Square. The foremost ranks of the marchers included various groups of revolution guards corps, the oppressed mobilization headquarters and a large number of clergymen bearing arms. Shouting "the revolution will continue until the appearance of the mahdi," the marchers gathered in [name indistinct] Square and listened to a speech by Ayatollah Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court.

According to the report, Ayatollah Beheshti described the development of Iran and the steps that have been taken to date toward the realization of the slogan "Liberty, freedom, and the Islamic Republic," and said: If you wish to preserve this liberty, you should pay its high price; for paradise can only be gained through merit and not by engaging in pretense.

Then, addressing U.S. President Reagan, Ayatollah Beheshti said: Mr Reagan, hear the shouts of our nation, which on 11 February 1979 shouted "Death to America" and today shouts "Death of compromisers." You should know that no one in this nation will compromise with you or your aggressive lackey, Saddam.

Montazeri Address

GF112000 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A ceremony was held in Ahvaz's Hoseyniyeh 'Azam yesterday to celebrate the 2d anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

During this ceremony the representative of the Islamic society of the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division delivered a message from the division. Afterward, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Montazeri, the Majlis representative on the Defense Council, addressed the gathering. In part of his speech, he said territorial integrity and cultural perfection depend on the ideology that guides us. Our ideology tells us what to do and what not to do.

On the war imposed by Iraq, he said that Saddam feared that the influence of the Islamic Republic on the hearts of the Iraqi people would cause him to lose his position. That is why he attacked our Islamic Iran, with the help of the region's other reactionary regimes.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Montazeri added that the marches being held in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Iraq indicate support for our Islamic Republic and show the influence of our Islamic revolution. The Islamic nations have recognized our revolution and are willing to have Islamic governments. However, the United States and the Soviet Union have foreseen the loss of their profits and have told their agents in these countries that the Iranian Islamic revolution should not exist and must be destroyed. The Islamic Republic is God's republic, and these oppressors cannot do anything. Our line has been popular since the beginning of the revolution, and we owe our victory to the Islamic nation. Therefore, this Islamic nation will be the guardian of the revolution.

In another part of his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Montazeri said that those who are weakening the government, saying that the government has not done anything, are directly in line with the United States and are Reagan's supporters.

Ceremony at Neauphle-le-Chateau

NC111919 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Neauphle-le-Chateau, France, 11 Feb (AFP)--A close aide to Iranian Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i today celebrated a religious ceremony here in commemoration of the overthrow of the Iranian monarchy two years ago.

This hamlet southeast of Paris was where the then exiled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni resided between October [as received] and the end of January, 1979 prior to his triumphant return to Tehran and the Islamic revolution.

The visiting Iranian official said today that he had come here "to explain the ideals of the Islamic revolution to the French people and to hold discussions with Iranian students in France."

About 40 Iranian students participated in the religious ceremony, held at what used to be Imam Khomeyni's residence here. They had decorated the approaches to the small house with portraits of the ayatollah and streamers.

In a brief demonstration, they chanted slogans hostile to "French imperialism" and French delivery of war planes to Iraq.

Mr Azizi said he had no plans for talks with French officials. French sources had earlier suggested he would be paying a visit to the Foreign Ministry.

PRC, Brezhnev Greetings

LDT01756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The Embassy of the People's Republic of China has placed at the disposal of PARS the following text of a message from the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress of the People's Republic of China to the imam of ummah [community of Muslim believers]:

Your Eminence grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, on the 2d anniversary of the national celebrations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I offer my sincere congratulations to Your Eminence and, through Your Eminence, to the fraternal Iranian nation. I wish health and well being for Your Eminence, prosperity and advancement for your country and happiness for your nation.

Leonid Brezhnev, the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has also congratulated Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the anniversary of the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution.

Haq Congratulates Bani-Sadr

GF111511 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent a message to Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the 2d anniversary of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the message is as follows:

Respected President, I offer you my sincere and warm congratulations on the blessed anniversary of the Iranian revolution. Friendly relations have always existed between Pakistan and Iran. Pakistan and Iran have drawn inspiration from common ideologies and [word indistinct] values for centuries. This tradition still exists between us and provides the basis for cooperation and mutual benefit for both countries.

I pray for your long life, and for success and progress for our Iranian brothers. Please accept my sincere and heartfelt sentiments.

Diplomats Congratulate Bani-Sadr

LD111800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, all the foreign ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and military attaches met with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at 1600 today at the prime minister's office.

During this meeting, the dean of the diplomatic corps, the Yugoslav ambassador to Tehran, congratulated the president on the revolution's anniversary. In reply, the president also made a speech.

Neqab on Anniversary

NC111555 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Today, February 11, is the anniversary of the domination of Khomeyni's sinister sedition in our dear homeland, Iran. On this occasion, the Neqab organization has issued a statement. We draw your attention to the text of this statement:

Iran's history of many thousand years and numerous ups and downs has seen many dark days; but February 11, 1979 will be recorded in the mind of each Iranian worthy to be called an Iranian as the darkest day of our homeland's history

Two abominable years have now passed in our homeland and today the clergy and the patriotic Iranians remember this day, each in his own way. But, despite the calamity, it is a source of happiness that this 2d anniversary of 11 February 1979 is very different from its 1st anniversary.

This year the republic of the clergy is observing the 2d anniversary with fear and terror, and today the mullahs' brawls are aimed at hiding their worries about their sinister future. This is because the Iranian nation, after passing through the first natural phase of consternation and dormancy, has now entered the stage of active struggle and throughout the country not a day passes without signs of movements by patriotic strugglers.

Compatriots: We are now going through a sensitive period. Our homeland awaits our unified and coordinated struggle. Let us join hands and strive to overthrow the already falling regime of Khomeyni. Our hand of unity is extended to all of you Iran-loving Iranians.

[Signed] Neqab Organization, 11 February 1981

FAKURI INTERVIEWED ON ASPECTS OF WAR WITH IRAQ

LD120953 Tehran ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 5 Feb 81 p 1, 12

[ENQELAB-E ESLAMI 4 February interview "at the southern fronts" with Defense Minister and Air Force Commander Col Javad Fakuri: "The Supply of French Weapons To Iraq Cannot Save Saddam"]

[Text] Defense Minister and Air Force Commander Colonel Pilot Javad Fakuri took part yesterday in an exclusive interview with the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI correspondent on the southern fronts, and gave his views on recent developments in the war, air force action, the role of the superpowers, the Mirage sale by France, the political, military and economic aspects of the Iran-Iraq war and how it is reflected within the region and around the world.

He began by discussing the Iran-Iraq war and the role of the superpowers, in the following terms:

I tell you first that this is not a war between Iran and Iraq, but between Iran and Saddam's regime, which is totally antipopular and has committed aggression against our country at the behest of the two superpowers of the East and West and with their aid and support. Our principal enemy is, therefore, both these superpowers, Russia and America, that have divided up the world and are enslaving nations. Neither of these two superpowers can accept an independent regime that constitutes a new, world front, and thus both America and Russia seek the downfall of the present regime in Iran. Note how the American officials openly debate and discuss the accession to power of a "middle-of-the-road" government in Iran and how the Iraqi Ba'thist regime led by Saddam is playing a mere puppet role and nothing more, although Saddam's ambitions, with his delusions of grandeur, have not been totally without effect.

On the subject of the third stage of the war, air force operations and the future course of the war, Colonel Fakuri said:

As I said previously, the third stage of the war is the eviction of the enemy from our territory. With the first and second stages successfully concluded, the third stage is now in the process of being implemented and the repulsion of the enemy is continuing, with the air force playing an active role alongside other forces. The objective of the third stage is the annihilation of the enemy, of course, and if this is not achieved we must at least drive the Iraqis from our country.

We are keeping the people informed about air force operations as far as possible. As before, this information is disseminated mainly through Joint Staff statements, and I have nothing special to add here.

Colonel Fakuri then drew the following conclusions from the question [presumably asked by the newspaper correspondent] and the remarks he had made:

In the third stage, when we have destroyed the Iraqi Army or driven it from our country, we expect the Iraqi nation to at least overthrow the corrupt regime, based as it is on the two foundations of subservience and repressive tyranny. In view of the present state of his army, which is beset with despair and fear, and having regard to their internal situation and the stances of the superpowers toward the Ba'thist regime, it would be nothing out of the ordinary should Saddam fall; in my view, the war will result in nothing less than the annihilation or the eviction of Saddam's army and the victory of our own forces. The role of the superpowers is to move their pawns around and use them to their best advantage, and the pawn here is certainly one who enjoys a more acceptable position inside Iraqi territory.

[Question] In view of your statements the West should obviously give no further support to Saddam; yet, as in the past, in statements by the U.S. President and secretary of state and in the sale of the Mirage aircraft by France, we witness continuing support for him.

The defense minister replied: A pawn is quite different for a subservient regime: It does not matter to either superpower whether it is Saddam who governs Iraq or anyone else; the important thing for them, especially America, is the subservient regime, which defends its interests and acts as a barrier to stem the Iranian revolution. Thus, they basically agree with the structure of the present [Iraqi] regime, give or take a pawn here and there.

We asked Colonel Fakuri: According to reports from France, several Mirage aircraft and a quantity of arms and ammunition have been delivered to the Iraqi Government. What importance do you attach to this matter?

[Answer] I must say that the Iranian Government has made a strong protest of the French Government's action through its Foreign Ministry, but you should acknowledge the fact that an arms shipment will not save Saddam, and that we shall be victorious. A point worth mentioning here is that the purpose behind sales of arms and ammunition by one country to another is not that the recipient country commit aggression and occupy a third country but that they should be used for the defense of the purchasing country; since Iraq is presently engaged in aggression against us, the French Government's action may be considered as condoning that aggression (and this is only one example of things we could protest to the French about).

France recently pledged to deliver three vessels to us that we have previously purchased, but even if it does so this will in no way make up for the ugliness of its action, since it is clear to France and to the world that the vessels were for the defense of the country; and, second, there is a contract, previously concluded, so clearly we are in the right.

On the subject of the war, the defense minister said: This war will turn out to be one in which our victory is not that of an army, nation, movement or government, but one of all human values and of right over the forces of oppression and injustice; while Saddam's defeat will mean the defeat not of the Iraqi Army, the Iraqi people or any particular movement, but that of oppression and tyranny. The aggressors must truly learn their lesson, which is that never again in history should they harbor thoughts of committing further aggression.

In conclusion, Colonel Fakuri spoke in the following terms of the political, military and economic aspects of the war between Iran and Iraq and how it is reflected throughout the region and the world at large:

By stage managing, instigating a psychological battle and bringing pressure to bear, the West seeks to limit the war to the two countries of Iran and Iraq, and neither of the two superpowers, especially America, wishes the war to spread beyond the confines of the two countries and to become a regional conflict.

This is the political aspect, but as regards the military aspect the war has provided a good market for arms and ammunition sales.

As regards the economy, too, the war will cause inflation and price increases in the major world markets, and we have nearly blocked their main artery by stopping their oil exports. In practical terms they are paralyzed, and thus you can see that the economic aspect of the war is greater than the political and military aspects, and is to some extent a decisive factor.

KORDESTAN COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON ILLEGAL GROUPS

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[Excerpts] The commander of joint operations in Kordestan, in the west of the country, speaking in a PARS interview in Sanandaj, said that during a meeting with the esteemed jurisconsult Ayatollah Montazeri he was provided with invaluable guidance regarding the problems of the region. Ayatollah Montazeri insisted that officials in Kordestan should treat the people in accordance with Islam.

The commander of joint operations in the west of the country, who was in Tehran a few days ago, said that the necessary discussions were held in Tehran, when he attended the Supreme Defense Council session and reviewed reports concerning security and military issues of Kordestan.

He said that, as regards the activities of illegal groups in Kordestan, the imam's decree giving an opportunity to the deceived to decide to return to the haven of the Islamic Republic and to receive letters of amnesty caused thousands of deceived people affiliated with illegal armed groups to surrender themselves. But reports have been received recently saying that counterrevolutionary groups murdered those who intended to surrender themselves to the forces of Islam in Sar Dasht and other places.

Concerning the end of the deadline, he said that despite numerous requests that the deadline be extended, it remains at 11 February and will not be extended. After that date, the counterrevolutionaries will be dealt with more stringently.

Concerning the situation at the front in Marivan, he said that our forces in Marivan are acting with full effectiveness; not only do they retaliate severely to the scattered attacks of the mercenary Iraqi Army, but they inflict heavy casualties on the aggressive enemy every day.

He added that since we look upon the war from the point of view of Islam, we believe that our enemies are not all godforsaken, but a number of them speak of the truth and the realities of Islam and this holy revolution. However, due to simplemindedness, they have been deceived and misled by mercenaries who enjoyed privileges during Satan's era. Therefore, we have all tried to establish rapport with those who possess the necessary background for guidance, so that the corrupt people could be weakened as soon as possible and the righteous strengthened; so far we have achieved outstanding success in this respect.